





Ex Libris
JOHN AND MARTHA DANIELS



TEAR

12731 LRB4

BBS66

COMMON FIELD STUDY

THE FISHERIES

REPORT ON THE STUDY

OF THE FISHERIES

IN THE COMMON FIELD STUDY

OF THE FISHERIES

IN THE COMMON FIELD STUDY

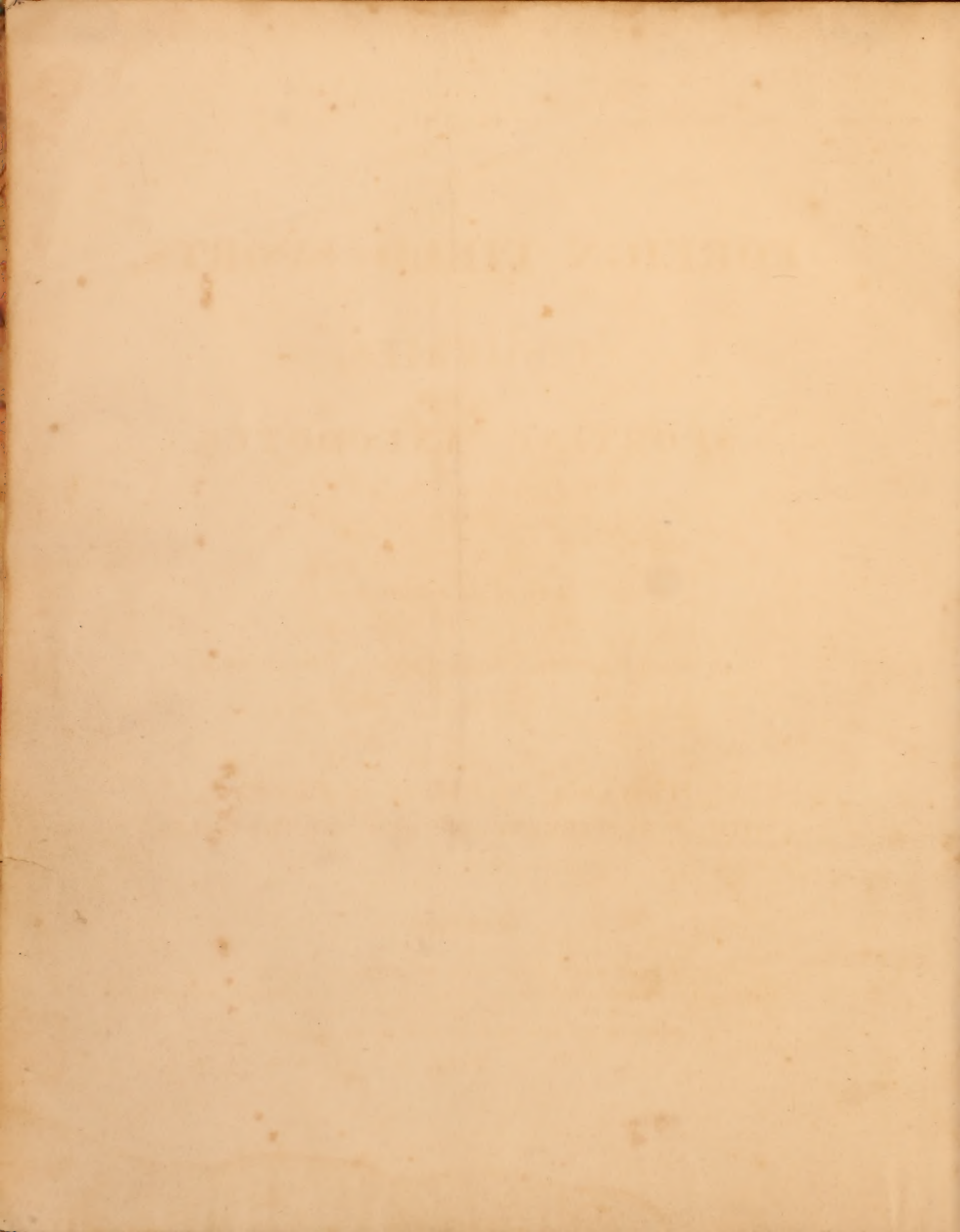
OF THE FISHERIES

IN THE COMMON FIELD STUDY

OF THE FISHERIES

IN THE COMMON FIELD STUDY

OF THE FISHERIES



**FOREIGN FIELD SPORTS,
FISHERIES,
SPORTING ANECDOTES,**

&c. &c.

FROM DRAWINGS

BY MESSRS. HOWITT, ATKINSON, CLARK, MANSKIRCH, &c.

Containing One Hundred Plates.
WITH A SUPPLEMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

London:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY EDWARD ORME,
PRINTSELLER AND PUBLISHER TO HIS MAJESTY, AND HIS R. H. THE PRINCE REGENT,
BOND STREET, CORNER OF BROOK STREET.

PRINTED BY J. F. DOVE, No. 22, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, CLERKENWELL.

1814.



AMERICAN ANECDOTE WOLVES & BOY.

American Anecdote.

WOLVES HUNTING A BOY.

THROUGHOUT the vast continent of America, but particularly in the territory of the United States, Wolves are a great and dangerous annoyance. Here, as all animals on which they prey, are abundant, in a wild state, as well as domesticated, the Wolves go systematically in search of them. It is well authenticated that they will proceed in whole droves, to hunt various quadrupeds, making the most terrific and hideous howlings, and when urged by hunger, not hesitating to attack buffaloes. The property of the settlers in what are called the Western Countries, is therefore continually in danger: indeed such is the voracity of the Wolf, that he will devour his own species as well as women and children. It is however, very remarkable that the American Wolf is seldom known to attack the human race; so that sleeping or travelling abroad, in the woods, is accounted to be perfectly safe: yet the incident here related is an exception.

A boy was sent several miles across the woods to a town, to purchase articles of provision, and returned in the evening, bringing home a large piece of beef. Stopping to rest now and then on the way, the meat was as often laid down and taken up again. At length it began to grow dark, and he could distinctly hear the Wolves in the cover he had passed

apparently running after some scent. As they drew nearer he felt alarmed, and suspected they were following his beef, of which by this adherence to his track, and close approach, he was soon convinced ; and with his knife he hastily divided it into several pieces, one of which he dropped where he was, and hurried on till he found they were close upon him again : this he practised till he found himself with his last portion of beef a mile and a half from his home ; he then luckily espied a log-house, when throwing down the meat he ran for it, and entering, got up the timbers which composed the walls, and placed himself close under the roof on the rafters, where he was scarcely seated when he was followed into the house, on full cry, by no less than nine Wolves, who yelling, and leaping as high as they could, endeavoured to reach him, but in vain. He perceived himself perfectly safe, when finding the door of the house laid up across the beams, he contrived to lower it into its proper groove, and sliding it down, shut them all in. He then opened a hole in the thatch, and watching through it when day broke, he espied a man going to work, to whom he called and requested him to go to his father and tell him to come immediately with his gun and a stock of powder and ball. The father quickly obeyed the summons, and every wolf was soon dispatched. He claimed and received the usual reward of twenty dollars per head. The payment however of so large a sum to one person, at one time, has been the cause of reducing the premium to ten.



AMERICAN ANTI-SMOKING SOCIETY'S "WOLFERS."

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SMOKING SOCIETY'S "WOLFERS."

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SMOKING SOCIETY'S "WOLFERS."



ELEPHANT IN THE PITFALL.

IN the vast and gloomy forests of the interior of Africa, are great numbers of the gentle and estimable Elephant. This animal from its size, strength and courage, is dreaded and respected by the most formidable monsters of the forest: but, never abusing his superiority of power, nor wishing to tyrannize over any living creature, the most timid and feeble of the animal creation approach and surround him with that confidence which benevolence and goodness always inspire.

ON the banks of the Senegal whole troops of Elephants, to the number of forty or fifty may be seen living together in the most perfect harmony, and forming as it were only one family. They show the greatest tenderness and attachment to their young, while the latter appear to give reciprocal testimonies of affection.

IN Africa the Elephant lives always in a wild state, and is persecuted by the natives for sake of his tusks, which supply Europe with ivory. Their object in hunting him is therefore nothing but his destruction; and the noble animal becomes the victim of cupidity. Among other contrivances, the Africans often take the Elephant by means of a pitfall, which is dug in the usual path of those animals, and when finished, strewed with branches and fruits of which he is most desirous; a stake is generally driven into the bottom of the pit, and the upper end sharpened, to receive him in his fall.

SAILORS SHOOTING WILD DEER.

THE *Cervus*, or Deer, is an animal known in its various species, to perhaps every country in the world. There are twelve species, which include the Elk, Rein Deer, Antelope, &c. described in different parts of this volume. The timidity of all these animals is proverbial; and as they shun by choice the haunts of man, so they are found to abound on all fertile cliffs and shores. As they are simple and unsuspicious, they are frequently taken by travellers, with the aid of the fowling piece. On the coasts of America it is usual with navigators to land, for the purpose of so easily obtaining a supply of luxurious provision.

These animals generally shed their horns every year, in the month of March, and they are not completely renewed till August. The common age of the Stag species is from thirty to forty years; though the ancients, always exaggerators, gave them an extraordinary duration of life.



SAILORS SHOOTING A WILD STAG.



SEPULCHER DEER HODDING, WINTER.

GERMAN DEER SHOOTING, IN WINTER.

IN Germany, during winter, a country boasting of forests of immense extent, where Deer, Wild Boars, and other animals of sport, live encompassed by park palings, and rarely are disturbed, it may easily be imagined that animals gifted with excellent sight, and possessing such keen scent, must be difficult of access; particularly where the leaves of trees and the glaring snow, render human approach more discernable; it is then that gentlemen have recourse to the stratagem which forms the subject of this picture. In winter, sledges principally drawn by oxen, daily traverse the forests; and the most retired parts are even liable to their visits, which cause the Deer to be accustomed to the vehicles and drivers: in order, therefore, to approach them within certain rifle shot, these kind of sledges are often used.

GERMAN WILD BOAR TRAP.

THIS is a simple and effectual method of taking the Boar by means of the gun, without the trouble of hunting him. The invention is chiefly resorted to in the cold nights of winter, when the grounds are covered with snow ; and is used indiscriminately for the destruction either of the Wild Hog, Deer, Wolf, or any other other large animal. In the usual haunts of the Boar, a matchlock well charged, is placed on rests, and concealed by brambles. A rope is attached to the trigger, and is carried below the rests, to the trunk of a tree at some distance, so as to intersect the animal's path in the forest. The rope being stretched at about eighteen inches or a foot from the ground, the Hog, in his passage, inevitably stumbles over it, and thus discharging the piece, which is placed horizontally, a little above the cord, he receives the ball in the neck or shoulder.



LAPLANDERS HUNTING.

Engraved & Coloured by J. G. Thompson, from a Drawing by J. G. Thompson.

M. Thompson del.

A LAPLANDER, HUNTING WITH REIN DEER.

THE Rein Deer is a most useful animal, peculiar to the high northern latitude, where it constitutes the chief support of the inhabitants of those desolate regions: in its form it resembles the common Deer, excepting that it carries its head something lower, and its horns are bent forward. To the Laplander it stands in lieu of all other cattle: he drinks its milk, he eats its flesh, cloaths himself with its skin; and when he travels, or hunts, couples it to his sledge; and its sagacity in chusing its way through the deep snow with which those regions are covered, is not more astonishing than its extraordinary speed. These animals are occasionally brought down by the Laplanders to the nearest towns in Sweden and Russia, where they dispose of them for such commodities as they stand in need of.

The Rein Deer is met with in the north of Asia, as far as Kamschatka; and in America, as far south as Canada. The Laplander has two breeds of this Deer, the wild, and the tame: the former are by far the most vigorous, but they are obstinate and extremely ferocious, sometimes turning upon their drivers with great fury. One of these animals has been often known to draw its sledge and owner several times a distance of fifty miles without stopping! and it is at all times competent to a journey of thirty miles without a halt. The favorite food of this useful animal is a species of moss, which in Lapland covers the face of the country throughout large tracts; and which, in winter, it digs from beneath the snow with great facility, by means of its horns.

MACKEREL FISHING.

THE *Scomber*, or Mackerel, is an elegantly formed and beautiful fish ; it is found in the English Channel from April until July, proceeding in shoals from the northward of the straits of Dover, and stretching along the coast to Cornwall, as the summer advances. They are taken chiefly in nets during the night, or early in the morning, and with the greatest success in a stiff breeze : which has hence the appellation of a mackerel gale. This fishing is a very profitable but arduous pursuit ; the increase of the gale at times prevents the hauling of the nets, and the fishermen are compelled to ride out the squall, by their mangled tackle, or return without them. The Mackerel is remarkably tender, surviving a shorter time after being taken from its element than perhaps any other fish ; it is, when fresh, most excellent food ; London is plentifully supplied from the coasts of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, the fish being packed in small wicker hampers, and forwarded in machines constructed purposely : or, as the supply becomes plentiful, it is sent in boats up the river Thames.

This fine fish was greatly admired by the ancients. The Romans, adepts in luxury, prepared from it an essence or condiment for the table, which was held in the highest estimation. The idea of some naturalists, that Mackerel traverse a vast space from the North Pole, in a southerly direction, is questionable.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Published & Sold, Feb 1798/13, by Edm^d Deme, Bond. R. London

Melospiza cinerea



SCENES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF INDIA



Printed by J. H. Colver, at the Press of the Government of India, Calcutta.

Anecdote:

HUNTERS AND A RHINOCEROS.

THE Rhinoceros is a remarkable animal; and its natural history is perhaps less understood than that of any other Asiatic quadruped. We have long been acquainted with its anatomy; but little that can be deemed authentic is known, respecting its habits, powers, and other interesting points. The impenetrable *jungles* in which this animal chiefly resides, the unparalleled ferocity of his disposition, his almost invulnerable coat of mail, and the rapidity of his motions, which are quicker than those of the elephant, all oppose the most formidable obstacles to an intimate acquaintance with him in his wild state.

Naturalists, and after them, the different compilers of *Encyclopedias* have asserted, that the Rhinoceros is exceeded in size only by the elephant: but Captain WILLIAMSON, in his "*Wild Sports of the East*" observes, that this animal is not more than four feet and a half or five feet in height, and is very rarely found equal to six feet. The figure of the Rhinoceros is too well known to require minute description. His sole weapon of attack or defence is the blunt, conical horn, which he bears on his nose. He is a granivorous animal, and has teeth similar to those of horned cattle. His legs resemble those of an uncommonly large ox, and his tail is very similar to that of the elephant. The extreme density

of his skin secures his body from injury ; it being in many places nearly an inch thick, and hanging over in wrinkles, the one overlapping the other down to his knees, where they appear to discontinue, or rather, they become more even, not unlike the scales on the legs of poultry : there are no hairs on his surface, except on his tail. It is a fact that a shield made from the skin of a Rhinoceros will resist a leaden bullet, which flattens on it the same as when fired against a stone.

Fortunately this tremendous animal, for some unknown reasons, is not very numerous. Very few have ever been taken alive. It is the mortal enemy of the elephant, with whom it never meets without fighting a most dreadful battle. Of this kind of combat there is an interesting account and representation in the "*Wild Sports*" above-mentioned. The anecdote illustrated by the accompanying plate, is as follows :

A hunting party having encamped for the night on the edge of a jungle, rose early in the morning, and prepared for their sport. Their horses were saddled and picquetted to a tree, when a Rhinoceros issued from the cover and destroyed them both, striking his horn in one of them through the skirt of a saddle. Their masters made their escape to the top of a tree, which the Rhinoceros, after vainly endeavouring for some hours, to tear up, thought proper, perhaps from continued exertion and the heat of the sun, to leave, and retire to his haunt. This Rhinoceros afterwards became very famous : it is believed to be the same whose death cost the Company nearly £300 sterling. This very high reward induced a native to conceal himself in the cover, where he shot the Rhinoceros with a *gingal*, carrying a quarter-of-a-pound ball.



CHIEFS HUNTING A LION.

After a sketch by Mr. J. H. R. in the collection of the British Museum.

CAFFRES HUNTING A LION.

THIS real king of quadrupeds is now known only in the burning deserts of Africa. It is a singular fact that there are no Lions in India, and but few in any other part of Asia. The *Felis Leo* is the largest species of the genus and has occasionally been known to measure eight feet in length, exclusively of its tail: the figures of the male and female are too well known to require description; it is an animal of considerable longevity, having been known to live from sixty to seventy years.

The most remarkable characteristic of the Lion is his strength, which is so great, that with a single stroke of his paw he has broken the back of a horse; and he has been frequently seen carrying off a young buffalo. His roar, which resembles a peal of thunder, terrifies all other animals of the forest, who are panic struck at his approach, and fall resistless before him. He is, however, with all his royal qualities, of which his grand appearance is not the least, a gluttonous animal; for, after a full repast he returns to his den, and never arouses from slumber till impelled by fresh hunger.

Lions are incontestibly one of the animals that are now nearly exterminated; and the Caffres, or natives of eastern Africa, hunt them regularly, by various methods. They principally, by the aid of dogs, force the Lion into an open plain, when finding it impossible to escape,

he faces his adversaries. Many of the dogs which first assault him, fall victims : but he is soon overwhelmed with numbers, and literally torn to pieces. His carcase is however, of no value, and his skin which was formerly used as a mantle for a hero, is now generally employed as a bed for a Hottentot.

The plate represents some Caffres attacking a Lion with sagayes, a sort of spear in common use throughout Africa ; which the natives throw with great dexterity and force. They also have such certain aim, as very seldom to fail in effect. But in this case, as when hunted by dogs, it is only by superior numbers that the noble beast is vanquished ; and some of the hunters occasionally pay for their temerity with their lives.

M. LE VAILLANT always knew when Lions were in the vicinity of his camp, by the consternation of his dogs and all the other animals about him ; as they could scent the Lions at a considerable distance, before they might hear them roar. On these occasions the oxen and sheep huddled together ; the former making lamentable moanings ; while the dogs never failed to surround their master, looking him in the face, with their tails between their legs, as if conscious that man alone was the only being superior to this monster of the forest. It is singular, that neither tigers, nor any other ferocious animals, inspire the brute creation with that panic which strikes them on the approach of the Lion.



ANECDOTE, LION & HOTTENTOT.

Published & Sold by T. Agnew & Sons, Piccadilly, London.

2000

Anecdote.

LION AND HOTTENTOT.

Dr. SPARMANN, in his travels into the interior of Africa, from the Cape, relates the following anecdote of a Lion and a Hottentot.

A Hottentot going home in the evening, to his kraal, perceived that he was followed by a Lion ; and knowing that the beast only waited till it became somewhat darker, before he made the fatal spring, the man, as he passed in his way along the edge of a precipice, stuck his staff in the ground, and suspending on it his *krosse*, or skin cloak, he crept a little way down, contriving now and then gently to agitate the skin. The event which he expected took place : the Lion sprang at the cloak, and was precipitated over the declivity : the Hottentot then crawled up, and went home.

ARABS HUNTING THE OSTRICH.

THE pursuit of the Ostrich is one of the exercises in which the Arabs display the greatest art; for as soon as the hunter perceives his prey, he puts his horse on a pace that will enable him to keep sight of, without alarming the Ostrich, lest it should quit the plain and be lost by its retreat to the mountains. The Ostrich observing itself followed at a distance, begins to run gently, working its wings in a motion corresponding to that of its legs. Even this pace would leave the pursuers far behind, were the bird to continue in a straight line; but though it increases its speed, escape is prevented by its making a number of circles. The hunter taking smaller circles, or meeting the Ostrich unexpectedly, is enabled to lame it, or cause it to fall, by dexterously throwing a stick between its legs: yet this opportunity will rarely be obtained till after a course of eight hours, and frequently of three days, during which the hunters and horses are relieved. The Ostrich at length finding escape impracticable, after one of these lengthened pursuits, will endeavour to hide its head beneath the sand, or a tuft of grass; and then is taken, deprived of its plumage, and left by the hunters; the flesh not being in high request: the young, however, are considered as delicious.

The Ostrich is in many respects a peculiar bird: there are, according to GMELIN, only four species of its genus, which is called *Struthio*. The *S. camelus*, or black Ostrich of LINNÆUS, is about eight feet long, and



ARABES HUNTING OSTRICHES.

Painted by Delmeury. Engraved

Published & Sold by J. G. Smith, 10, Pall Mall, London.

J. G. Smith, del.

when erect, measures about seven, or sometimes eight feet in height. In 1750, there was one exhibited in London, which weighed 300 lbs. It is found in various parts of Africa, particularly near the Cape of Good Hope, as well as in Asia. Both the strength and speed of this bird are extraordinary, as may be imagined from what we have above stated. M. LE VAILLANT was very anxious to catch some Ostriches during his first travels in Africa, but he never could come within shot of them. The assertion that they digest iron and stones has long since been exploded as a mere fable; though it is certain that they occasionally swallow the hardest and even the most pointed substances; such as iron, metals, and even glass; but these unquestionably often prove fatal; the food of the Ostrich being entirely of a vegetable nature.

The stratagem of advancing against them in one of the skins of their own species, is often resorted to by the Hottentots with success, when the means of hunting them have failed.

COURSING IN RUSSIA, WITH THE FAN-TAILED GREYHOUND.

THIS beautiful animal differs from the common Greyhound in the extraordinary length and softness of its hair, and its superior size and strength. It is however, much inferior to it in speed. It is met with in most parts of Russia, where the breed is carefully preserved by the nobility; as coursing is a favorite diversion with many of them, who keep up very expensive establishments for that purpose. The yagers, a hunting establishment of the crown in particular, is upon a very expensive scale: the dress of the huntsmen is a leather cap, green jacket and pantaloons, with a couteau de chasse by their side.

The dog in question, perhaps, is one of the varieties of the *Canis familiaris*: it much resembles the Irish Greyhound, formerly so useful in clearing the island of wolves; but which is now extremely scarce, even in the country from which it takes its name.





SECOND METHOD OF TAMING ELEPHANTS.



Published & Sold June 27th 1793 by John Pown, Strand St. London

HINDOO METHOD OF TAMING ELEPHANTS.

THE Elephant represented in the annexed Plate, is one which has been caught in India for the purpose of being tamed, and is attended in his captivity, by a Mohout, or keeper, to whom, (though at first he dare not approach) the Elephant soon becomes attached; and afterwards nothing can exceed his generous devotion to this agent of his enslavers. Indeed, it is with the greatest difficulty that Elephants, when tamed, can be induced to obey a stranger, or any other than the Mohout who has first supplied them with food and brought them to obedience.

When a wild Elephant is caught, whether by *Koomkies*, that is decoys, of his own species, by the *Keddah*, or by means of pits, the process of taming him is by confinement and abstinence; coercion being always as much as possible avoided. The sensation of hunger excites gratitude in the animal towards the man who supplies him with food; while the strength of the stage and ligatures by which he is confined, render resistance impossible; a circumstance of which this sensible animal is soon powerfully convinced.

GERMAN DEER SHOOTING IN SUMMER.

THE large, majestic, German Wild Stag retires in the month of August, and early in September, to the most obscure and remote parts of the forest, where he harbours all day ; for if he occasionally leave those unfrequented spots it is only at night, and to return to them about or before day-break. His favourite haunts are those which afford him an opportunity of lying and rolling in water, no matter even if stagnated. About this time he is in the finest order, and most valuable both for culinary or medical purposes. The stag of that country when full grown is generally from twelve to fourteen hands in height.

There are various ways of taking this fine animal in summer. He is occasionally hunted with dogs, as in England ; but they have also a method called *cord-catching*. It is a mode requiring little expence, few assistants, and only one dog. When a herd of Deer have got together in a part of a wood convenient for the purpose, the hunters, by means of the contiguous trees, form a circle of rope. They then conceal themselves at certain distances around it, and on alarming the Deer they run off, and endeavour to leap the cord, on which the nearest hunter fires with a certainty of success. The caution to be observed is, not for too many sportsmen to fire at once ; otherwise the Deer will hang back, and not attempt to pass the ropes.



THE HUNTER'S DEER HUNTING, SUMMER,

Published by the Author, 1840. No. 1. Price 1s. 6d.

London: 1840.



SHOOTING WOLVES IN WINTER.

SHOOTING WOLVES IN WINTER.

THE Wolf, that fierce and sagacious animal, is well known to the inhabitants of every part of Europe, except Britain, as well as throughout America, Asia, and most parts of Africa. From this kingdom they were, as is recorded in history, exterminated, by the government commuting various punishments, and even taxes, for a proportionate number of Wolves, tongues and heads.

Though all kinds of dogs and foxes are of the same genus as the Wolf, yet this last, the *Canis Lupus*, or common Wolf of LINNÆUS, preserves all its original characteristics, and differs little in appearance on either of the continents. In France it is of a large size; but it is by no means numerous. In the neighbourhood of the forests we still occasionally hear of a child being stolen from its cradle by one of these animals; but owing to the immense population of that empire, it seldom escapes with impunity.

In Germany, on the contrary, the Wolf finds more security. Screened by the impenetrable forests and gloomy caverns, he multiplies his species, and commits terrible depredations. It therefore becomes necessary to counteract his efforts by human ingenuity and vigilance. It is not sufficient merely to destroy him by way of amusement, with the gun; but insidious means must be adopted. The common mode of

killing Wolves in Germany is by an iron trap. This is in every respect similar to the ordinary man trap. The Wolf being extremely partial to deer, sheep, and even attacking calves, traps are placed behind fences of hedge stakes, and baited with raw flesh. When in search of prey the Wolf will always leap a fence or wall, in preference to entering by a door or any other opening. Nothing therefore is necessary but to place the traps a few feet distant from the fence, when the animal attracted by the scent of the bait, jumps directly upon them. This mode of destroying Wolves forms the subject of another plate.

Wolf hunting is a favourite amusement in Germany, and all the northern parts of Europe ; but it is performed chiefly in the winter. The sportsman traces the haunts of the Wolf by his footsteps in the snow : he then fastens a piece of flesh against some elevated object, as a tree, or rock, marking out a proper place to conceal himself. On the appearance of the animal, it is killed by a rifle gun.

In earlier times it was necessary to pursue the sport of Wolf hunting in large companies ; as those fierce and sagacious animals frequently made a combined resistance to the hunters. The solitary mode of hunting just mentioned is a proof that these beasts of prey are greatly diminished on the continent of Europe ; and there is no doubt that they might easily be annihilated.

In India Wolves are very abundant, and commit inconceivable ravages amongst flocks of sheep, or goats. They of course become objects for the vigilance of the natives ; while the hunting of them is one of the chief sports of the luxurious Europeans.





SHOOTING A WHITE HARE AT TORNTUO.

SHOOTING A WHITE HARE AT TORNEA.

IN the Polar regions hunting is performed at night, when the coruscations of the *Aurora Borealis*, give a permanent illumination to the atmosphere, equal to that of the full moon.

This wonder in physiology, after exciting the attention of the learned for upwards of a century, is now well understood to be the accumulation, by the attraction of the Poles, of electric matter, in a lighter and less condensed form than that of fire balls, or lightning. It is impossible to convey a just idea of the beauty of these appearances on frosty nights, the lights which are occasionally observed in this country, bearing scarcely any similitude to the meteors of the Polar countries.

Toward the South Pole, the *Auroræ* are not so splendid as in the North: but in the latitudes of Sweden and Lapland, they are singularly beautiful, and afford travellers, by their almost constant effulgence, a fine light during the whole night. According to the description of GMELIN, these lights, in the north eastern parts of Siberia, begin with single bright pillars, which gradually rising and increasing, rush about with incredible velocity, and finally almost cover the whole sky, up to the zenith, producing an appearance, as if a vast tent was expanded in the heavens, glittering with gold, rubies, and sapphire. But whoever might see such a northern light for the first time, could not behold it without terror; it being accompanied by a hissing and cracking noise equal to that of the largest fire works.

These appearances occur oftener in some years than others ; and it has been observed that they are more frequent at the time of the equinoxes than at other seasons. They were never noticed in this country till the year 1560, when they were described as "burning spears" and the superstition of that period portended from them the most dreadful consequences. Their height is supposed by FATHER BOSCOVICH, to be 700 or 800 miles ; but BERGMANN from a series of observations, computes their average elevation at 468 English miles ; and Dr. BLADEN concludes, that " the accumulation of electric matter from which they are formed, must lie beyond the verge of our atmosphere, as estimated by the cessation of twilight. "

The Hares in the Polar countries are always white in winter, and brown in summer. Though there are fifteen species of this animal, those here alluded to are evidently the *Lepus timidus*, or common Hare of LINNÆUS. The white Hares possess all the fleetness, timidity, and quickness of hearing which characterise those of all parts of the world. White Hares are by no means unusual in this country ; but the general whiteness of the Polar Hares is attributed, with some reason, to their almost perpetual exclusion from the light of the sun. In the northern regions of America, the brown or fawn coloured Hare regularly changes to white in winter ; from which it has obtained the appellation of *Lepus variabilis*.

The Eagle which is seen bearing down upon the Hare, is one of its natural enemies ; and, in the frozen countries, impelled by hunger, it constantly pursues its prey ; sometimes darting upon it immediately on being shot by the hunter, and carrying it off by the light of electric coruscations.



ARABS HAWKING ANTELOPES.

THE Antelope is a beautiful animal. Among the Orientals its eyes are considered as a model of perfection. The lightness and speed of the Antelopes are unequalled: their legs are long and slender, but so small and brittle that they frequently break while endeavouring to elude their pursuers. They travel in numerous herds; they are remarkably shy; immediately disappearing on the approach of a strange object. The greyhound, the fleetest of dogs, is unequal to the chase, and the Arabian sportsman is obliged to call in the aid of the falcon, which is trained to settle on the Antelope and impede its course until the dogs can come up with it, or to fix itself between the horns of the Antelope and deprive it of sight. The stick is also used by the Arab in hunting the Antelope; by this means the animal is usually maimed, and is rarely preserved alive. The flesh is excellent food.

M. LE VAILLANT speaks much of this interesting animal, in both his Voyages in Africa. He mentions having seen a herd pass by him at one time, which were several hours in their passage; they blocked up a large valley, to which he gave the name of Antelope Valley; and he says, that without exaggeration, he might state their number to be between seventy and eighty thousand: an assertion which is so greatly beyond probability, that every reflecting reader must question this

traveller's veracity. They are nevertheless most abundant in all the fertile parts of Southern Africa. Both the old and young afford excellent venison, and vast numbers are destroyed by the Dutch farmers, at the Cape, not merely for the sake of the flesh, but for the skins, of which they make sacks for holding provisions, &c. as well as for clothing their slaves.

An idea of the muscular powers of this delicate little animal may be imagined from the fact mentioned by MR. BARROW, that when closely pursued it will spring, at a single leap, from eighteen to twenty-five feet.

THE FOX AND THE WOLF



A FOX CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

THE pitfall is another method of taking Foxes, which is much employed in the North of Europe.

A pit is dug about three yards deep, and of a breadth which the animal cannot spring over. This is covered with reeds and slight branches; in the middle is placed an upright pole, which serves as an axis to a plank thrown over the pit, at the extremity of which is set a bait, which as soon as the Fox attempts to take, the plank gives way, and he is precipitated into the pit.

A SIBERIAN EXILE PREPARING TO SHOOT A BLACK FOX.

THE Exile is accompanied by his dog, attached to a little sledge for the convenience of carrying home his game. It is only the better sort of Exiles who are allowed to employ themselves in hunting. They are supplied with powder, ball, and shot for this purpose; but they must, in return, furnish a certain number of skins annually to government.

The fur of the black Fox is considered to be more valuable than that of any other animal: as this species is found only in the high northern climates, it follows that its skin is a considerable article of commerce with the inhabitants of those parts. A single skin of a Kamschatcan or Siberian black Fox has been known to produce four hundred rubles.

The ground in these inhospitable regions being continually frozen, the Foxes are not able to burrow, as in other countries; nor do they appear to have as much sagacity as those of warm climates. They reside in the cliffs of rocks; sometimes two or three are found in one hole; and they do not display much intelligence in their endeavours to escape from the hunter.



A SIBERIAN HUNTER SHOOTING A BEAR FOX.

Edwards del.

Published & Sold every where by E. W. Adams, Great Britain.

Color by J. H. Wray sculp.





CHANGING SHOOTERS IN THE FIELD.

Wendell, del.

Published by W. & A. G. Smith, 1011 Broadway, New York.

CHAMOIS SHOOTING IN THE TYROL.

AMIDST these chains of mountains, which may be considered as the highest in the old world, as they considerably exceed in elevation Mount Etna, and the Peak of Teneriffe, live a brave and hardy people, who are here depicted in the pursuit of their favourite amusement. This sport is, however, as hazardous as it is manly ; for the elegant and active Chamois being difficult of approach, the chase requires considerable strength and perseverance. It takes refuge amidst the most tremendous of the precipices, and fearlessly bounds from rock to rock, with inconceivable adroitness ; so that it can only be approached by stealth. On this account none but experienced marksmen are allowed to shoot ; as the animal never fails to escape, unless mortally wounded. Nor do the difficulties and hazards of the hunter cease with its death ; for it is often necessary that he be let down with ropes from rock to rock ; for which purpose ropes and poles are carried, and are as often applied to extricate the marksman from his perilous situation, as they are to raise him to particular elevations.

The lively and intelligent Chamois is found only on the most elevated mountains of Europe. It is not so large as the *Capra Ibx* of MR. PENNANT, which frequents the mountains of the Pyrennees and Tartary.

CHAMOIS HUNTERS' RETREAT.

IF there be any difference between the sport in the Alpine and the Tyrolean mountains, it is, that the danger is greater in the former, on account of their greater elevation, and perpetual envelopement in ice and snow. The infatuation with which this amusement is followed and kept up from day to day, may be conceived from the following anecdote related by M. DE SAUSSURE, in his travels among the Alps.

“ I knew,” says he, “ a young man of an engaging figure and countenance, just married to a charming woman, who on conversing on this subject, said to me, ‘ My grandfather died in the chase, so did my father, and so persuaded am I that the same will be my destiny, that I call this sack, which I take with me on my hunting expeditions, my winding sheet, because I am certain I shall have no other; and yet, Sir, were you to offer to make my fortune on condition of renouncing Chamois hunting, I would not comply.’ Within two years the infatuated man’s prediction was verified.”



DEERHOUNDS AND OTHERS. MOUNTAIN.



CLAUDE SEEDOTER'S ASCENDING THE ROCKS.

CHAMOIS SHOOTERS ASCENDING THE ROCKS.

It is honourable to obtain permission to accompany Chamois hunters, be they whom they may ; for every hunter must be esteemed a man of courage and fidelity as well as a good sportsman. The fascinating ardour of this chase to the inhabitants of the Alps is well described by different travellers. The Chamois is only found between the regions of cultivation, and those of ice and snow ; and it is now become so scarce that five or six hunters are fortunate if they kill one in a day or two. They station their best marksmen so that they shall command a pass, frequently narrow and precipitous in the extreme, but through which their companions, with hounds, endeavour to drive the goat from the hills above. If he take the pass he can scarcely escape the practised aim of the rifles which way-lay him. But he often does not choose to go that way. Neither disappointment, hunger, thirst, sleep, falls from the precipices, nor death from the balls of their companions, they being necessarily placed within a yard of the range of each others' shot, when they sit, or be silent and motionless for hours, awaiting their regular turn to shoot—none of these dangers retard the Swiss Chamois hunters ; and it must be confessed that the wonderful cunning of the Chamois may well awaken in the hunter a spirit of enterprize and emulation which very few other chases have any occasion for.

It is not with the death of the Chamois that the hunter's labour and danger are at an end. For as the animal, when shot, generally falls from a precipice, it is necessary for one of the men to be let down by his companions, by ropes, from rock to rock, or at other times to elevate him by poles, to the summits of perpendicular masses.



A SHIP'S BOAT ATTACKING A WHALE.

WHALE FISHERY.

PLATE I.

A SHIP'S BOAT ATTACKING A WHALE.

THE great importance of that branch of commerce which arises from Whale-catching, will authorise us to give, as an accompaniment to the Plates on this subject, a description rather elaborate. We shall begin with an account of that wonderful production of nature, the Whale, to which civilized society is indebted for so many advantages.

The generic zoological name of the Whale is *Balæna*; it is of the mammalia class, and belongs to the order of *Cete*. The characters are, that it has a horny plate on the upper jaw instead of teeth, and a double fistula, or pipe, for throwing out water. There are four species, differing from each other in certain particulars; but the one which is of inestimable advantage to man is the *Balæna mysticetus*, or Great Greenland Whale, which has no fin on the back. This is the largest of all animals: and even when it is found in the Northern Seas, where it is of a diminutive size, it is sometimes ninety feet in length. Formerly, they were taken of a much greater length, when the captures were less frequent, and the fish had time to grow. This is, however, now their usual bulk within the arctic circle; but in the torrid zone, where they are less molested, they

are still to be found one hundred and sixty feet long. A remarkable characteristic of this animal is, the great disproportion of its head compared with its body; it being one-third of the size of the whole fish. In the middle of the head are two orifices, out of which it spouts water to a vast height, and with a considerable noise, especially when disturbed or wounded. The eyes are placed towards the back of the head, being the most convenient situation to enable them to see both before and behind, as well as over them, where their food is principally found. They are guarded by eye-lids and lashes, as in quadrupeds; and the animals seem to be very sharp sighted. Their sense of hearing is equally perfect; the ears being concealed beneath a thin pellicle behind the eye. The Whale hears the slightest sounds at all times, and at very great distances, except when it is spouting water, which is the time when the harpooners approach to strike it. What is called whalebone, adheres to the upper jaw, and is formed of thin parallel laminae, some of the longest of which measure four yards. There are commonly three hundred and fifty of these on each side, but, in very old fish, more. They breed only once in two years. Their fidelity towards each other exceeds whatever we are told, even of the constancy of birds. ANDERSON informs us, that some fishers having struck one of two Whales, a male and female, that were in company together, the wounded fish made a long and terrible resistance: it struck down a boat with three men in it with a single blow of its tail, by which all went to the bottom. The other still attended its companion, and lent it every assistance, till at last the fish that was struck sunk under the number of its wounds; while its faithful associate, disdaining to survive the loss, with great bellowing stretched itself upon the dead fish, and shared its fate. The Whale is nine or ten months in gestation, and is

then fatter than at other times. The embryo, when first perceptible, is about seventeen inches long, and of a white colour; but the cub, when excluded, is black, and about ten feet long. She generally produces a single one, and never more than two. To suckle the cub, she throws herself on one side, on the surface of the sea, and the young one attaches itself to the teat. Her tenderness for her offspring is extreme. The cubs are called by the sailors, Short-heads; they continue to take the breast for about a year, and are then extremely fat, each of them yielding above fifty barrels of blubber.

Such is as much of the natural history of this extraordinary animal as is necessary to introduce the subjects of the following Plates, which represent the manner of catching Whales off Greenland.

The Whale-fishery begins in May, and continues all June and July; but whether the ships are successful or not, they must leave those waters in order to get clear of the ice by the end of August; so that they generally arrive home in the month of September: but a ship that is fortunate in its fishing, may return in June or July. The manner of taking Whales is as follows:

Every thing being in readiness for the operation, the fishermen watch to hear the Whale blow; on which they cry out, "Fall! fall!" Each ship then gets out its long-boat, and in every boat there are six or seven men. They row till they approach tolerably near the Whale, when the harpooner strikes it with the barbed dart, called a harpoon. This operation requires much dexterity, for the dart will not penetrate the

bone of the head : but near the spout there is a soft piece of flesh, into which the iron easily sinks. As soon as the animal is struck, they give out abundance of rope, which prevents him from sinking the boat, which he would inevitably do on plunging beneath the water. This rope he draws with so much violence, that if it were not continually watered, it would, by its friction against the sides of the boat, be soon set on fire. The line which is fixed to the harpoon is six or seven fathoms long, and is called the fore-runner ; it is made of the finest and softest hemp, that it may slip the easier. To this they join a number of lines, of ninety or a hundred fathoms each, and when there are not enough in one long-boat, they borrow from another. The man at the helm directs his attention to the motion of the line, and steers the boat accordingly, that it may run exactly out in front ; for the Whale bears off the line with so much rapidity, that he would upset the boat, were it not kept after him in a straight direction : this pursuit continues till the Whale becomes exhausted.



BOATS APPROACHING A WHALE.

Whaling in the Gulf of Mexico, from a painting by J. M. Smith.

W. H. Woodbury del.

Plate 22.

WHALE FISHERY.

PLATE II.

A BOAT APPROACHING A WHALE NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

WHEN the Whale is struck, the other boats row before and observe which way the line stands; they sometimes pull it, and if they feel it stiff, the Whale, of course, still pulls with strength; but if it hangs loose, and the boat stands equally high before and behind upon the water, they then pull it in gently, but take care to coil it so, that the Whale may easily have it again, if he recovers strength. They are cautious, however, not to give him too much line, because he sometimes entangles it about a rock, and thus pulls out the harpoon. The fat Whales do not sink as soon as dead, in consequence of the specific gravity of the carcase not being so great as that of the water; but the lean ones do; and, after some days, come up again. The ships' companies do not stop to cut up their fish as long as there is an appearance of any that can be caught; but when they see no more, or have taken enough, they begin the operations which are represented in the following Plate.

WHALE FISHERY.

PLATE III.

A WHALE BROUGHT ALONG-SIDE A SHIP: SAILORS CUTTING OUT THE BLUBBER.

WHEN the Whales which have been killed and sunk have risen to the surface, they tow them to the ship, and begin the process of cutting them to pieces. The first part of the operation is, to take off the fat and whiskers, which is performed in the following manner:

The Whale being lashed along-side, they lay it sideways, and put two ropes, one at the head, and the other in the place of the tail, which, together with the fins, are struck off as soon as he is taken, that those extremities may be kept above water. On the off-side of the Whale are two boats, to receive the pieces of fat, utensils, and men, that might otherwise fall into the water on that side. After these precautions are adopted, three or four men, with irons on their shoes to prevent slipping, get on the Whale, and begin to cut out pieces of about three feet thick, and eight long, which are hauled up at the capstan or windlass. When the fat is all taken off, they cut off the whiskers of the upper jaw with an axe. They are all lashed, to keep them firm, while cutting with the axe, as they would otherwise frequently fall into the sea. After the fat and the whalebone are got on board, the carcase is turned adrift; it



A WHALE BROUGHT ALONG-SIDE A SHIP.

generally floats towards the frozen shores, where it becomes the food of bears, who seem to be very fond of it.

While the men along-side are occupied in cutting off the large pieces of fat, the crew on board employ themselves in slicing them still thinner, and picking out all the lean. They then stow the fat under deck, and afterwards put it into tubs, in the hold. This is the final labour of their voyage; they then sail homewards, where the cargo is melted into train oil.

On the first discovery of Greenland, Whales were so numerous, and so unused to be disturbed, that they came into the very bays, and were killed almost close to the shore; so that when the blubber was cut off, it was boiled into oil on the spot. In those times, the ships took in nothing but the oil and the whalebone; so that a single ship could bring home the product of many more Whales than she can according to the present mode of conducting the fishery. But since then the Whales have forsaken their former haunts, and are now scarcely found any where but amongst the fragments of ice, in deep water, and frequently several leagues from the shore.

The great national advantage of this trade, is too obvious to require any comments. The legislature, aware of its importance, grants a very considerable bounty for its encouragement. A premium of forty shillings is allowed for every ton of blubber, &c. on oath of the master and others, that the ship has been engaged in no other commercial speculation. The occupation altogether is, however, equally severe, hazardous, and filthy. The Scotch are the most numerous pursuers of the trade.

WHALE FISHERY.

PLATE IV.

SHOOTING THE HARPOON.

THIS Plate represents a method, in frequent use, for striking the Whale, by firing the harpoon from a small piece of ordnance. The instrument used on this occasion is a sort of javelin, with a long shank, and at one end, a broad and flat triangular head, sharpened at both edges, so as to penetrate the Whale with facility; to the other end is fastened the long Whale-line. The harpoon can be shot with great precision by those accustomed to the fishery. Besides reaching the Whale at a considerable distance from the boat, it prevents the accidents which often happen to the boat's crew, from the motions or floundering of the Whale, after being struck by the hand-dart.



SHOOTING THE HARPOON AT A WHALE.



THE HUNTERS OF THE GREAT NORTH.

SEAMEN KILLING A POLAR BEAR.

THE white Bears make a monstrous appearance, and are of an extraordinary length; their head is terrific, and their hair short and thick. They are never able to procure a sufficiency of food in the desolate countries they inhabit, which renders them so fierce, that they will boldly approach to attack a boat, with several men in it. They are able to swim, without resting, for a very long period, but they seldom forsake the coasts of the sea: their food is fish.

When seen on the shores, or on the floating masses of ice, by the whale-fishers and other navigators, the opportunity of killing them, for the sake of their skins, is not missed; when, having no shelter to avoid the weapons of their assailants, they fall an easy prey.

THE EAGLE AND WOLF DISPUTING THEIR PRIZE.

THE occurrence here represented is so common, that scarcely any description of it is requisite. It takes place as well in the fertile plains of America as in the frozen regions of the Poles; and furious contests for a carcase have often been witnessed by travellers, between the larger inhabitants of the air and the feline and canine species. The vultures and Eagles, however, are cautious in disputing prey with such animals as have talons; but with Wolves, or wild dogs, they have often been known to maintain a severe battle; and, while one bird is fighting for, another will fly off with, the object of contention.



THE EAGLE & WOLF DISPUTING THE PRIZE.

Published 1788, New York, by John Green, Print in London.

Wm. H. & Co.





TURTLE FISHING IN THE WATER.

Published by J. L. Smith, No. 10, 11, & 12, New York, N. Y.

TURTLE FISHING IN THE WATER.

THE *Testudo mydas*, or Common Green Turtle, is found in great numbers on the coasts of all the islands and continents of the torrid zone. They make long voyages from their feeding places, to a spot, commodious for depositing their eggs. Those which lay their eggs on the Caymanas islands, off the southern coast of Cuba, come above a hundred leagues from their usual haunts; and those which deposit their eggs on the shore of the Island of Ascension, must come from a much greater distance, since the nearest land is more than three hundred leagues off. In some parts of the South Seas, a curious method is employed to catch Turtle: the party proceed in boats cautiously towards the Turtles, which are observed floating on the surface of the water during the great heats in the day-time. As the least noise would disturb them, at a convenient distance the most expert diver lowers himself into the water, and swims beneath the surface towards the Turtle he intends to seize; then, rising just behind it, he takes hold of the buckler near the tail, and forcing the hinder part of the animal beneath the water, he raises the head, and prevents it from diving; in this situation he continues to hold it, until his companions arrive with the boats, and secure it.

The Turtle has been caught, measuring six feet long and four broad, and weighing between eight and nine hundred pounds; but the general

size is from four to five feet long, and five hundred pounds in weight. The great demand for this animal in England, where it is considered as the highest gratification of epicurism, as well as the enormous consumption of it in the British West Indies, will, at no remote period, tend to a destruction of the Turtle, that will approach nearly to its annihilation. The markets of the West Indies are continually supplied with Turtle, as those of Europe are with mutton and beef.



TURTLE CATCHING ON LAND.

TURTLE CATCHING ON LAND.

THE Turtle-catchers, from the month of September to January, repair to those parts of the coast which the Turtles mostly frequent, and watch them on shore, where they deposit their eggs in the night-time. The usual way is, to turn them quickly on their backs, not giving them time to defend themselves, by throwing up the sand with their fins; which they can do with such force, as sometimes to blind their assailants. The buckler of the Turtles is so flat, as to render them incapable of regaining their proper position when once turned on their backs; in which situation the catchers leave them, until they have leisure to take them to the boats. When the Turtles find it impossible to escape, they utter a sort of sigh, and are said to shed tears. Most of the species are able to withdraw, at pleasure, their head, feet, and tail, under the shelter of their hard, bony covering; and the animal then becomes as safe as if it were in the centre of a rock,—opposed to every enemy but man. Turtles have been approached in a boat, and turned while sleeping on the surface of the water; and, in that defenceless state, have been hoisted into the boat, though this is a circumstance that rarely occurs.

BIRD CATCHING FROM BELOW.

BIRD catching from below is thus performed: the cliffs which contain the objects of the search, are of tremendous height. The party goes on the expedition in a boat; and, when it has attained the base of the precipice, one of the most daring having fastened a rope about his waist, and furnished himself with a long pole, with an iron hook at one end, either climbs, or is thrust up by his companions, to the next footing spot he can find; when, by means of the rope, he brings up one of the boat's crew, who assists in raising the rest, each furnished with his rope and fowling staff. They then continue their progress upwards, till they arrive at the region of birds, and wander about the face of the cliff in search of them. The boat attends the motion of the fowlers, and receives the booty. It is not unusual for the party to remain seven or eight days together in pursuit of this employment, lodging in the apertures which nature has made in the precipices.

At the Holm of Ness, a vast rock, about sixteen fathoms from the Isle of that name, and being of the same stupendous height as the opposite precipice, they fasten poles; and corresponding stakes being placed on the edge of the opposite cliff, ropes are thrown across; along



BIRD CATCHING FROM BELOW.

which, the adventurer is made to slide in a machine called a cradle, and to return by the same means with his game.

In Iceland, as appears by the authentic work of Messrs. OLAFSEN and POVELSEN, the same means are employed, and even with still greater hazard, to obtain the Eyder-Fowl, whose feathers form the finest down for the manufacture of beds.

BIRD CATCHING FROM ABOVE.

THE perilous arts which are employed to obtain the feathered tribe for various purposes, but more particularly for the table, or the use of their feathers, have long been incorporated with the history of the northern parts of our empire.

The method we are about to describe, is chiefly practised in the mountainous parts of Scotland, and in the Feroe and Orkney Islands. The method employed in the Feroe Isles is extremely dangerous. There are two ways distinguished by the terms, "*Bird Catching from Above*," and "*Bird Catching from Below*." The firstmentioned method is the most hazardous; and none but those impelled by necessity can be supposed to attempt it. The cliffs, which contain the objects of their search, are often two hundred fathoms in height; they are, however, attempted by both the methods; that is, from above and below. To pursue the art from above, the fowlers provide themselves with a rope, eighty or a hundred fathoms in length. One of them, fastening an end of the rope about his waist and between his legs, recommends himself to the Almighty, and is lowered down by six others, who place a piece of wood on the margin of the rock, to prevent the friction of the rope on the stone. There is also a small line fastened to the body of the adventurer, by which he gives signals when he wishes to be lowered or raised, or to be shifted from place to place.



BIRD CATCHING FROM ABOVE.

This last operation is attended with great danger, as loosened stones often fall on his head, and would infallibly destroy him, were he not protected by a strong thick cap; but, sometimes, this is of no avail against the larger fragments of rock which give way. The dexterity of these Bird Catchers is astonishing: they will place their feet against the front of the precipice; and, impelling themselves some fathoms from it, survey the places in which the Birds have built their nests, and then shoot into their haunts. When the Birds are observed in deep recesses, the fowler will alight, disengage himself from the rope, collect his booty, and then resume his seat: sometimes he takes the prey by means of a fowling net. When he has finished the awful business, he gives a signal to those above, who pull him up, and share the profit.

MEXICAN LIZARD CATCHER.

THE Guana is a species of the *Lacerta*, or Lizard tribe; under which genus is included, all the varieties of crocodiles and alligators. The great American Guana is generally of a green colour; its back exhibits the appearance of a saw, and it is distinguished by a pouch under the throat, which it is able to expand or contract at pleasure, and which gives it an appearance truly formidable. It is, however, perfectly inoffensive. It inhabits rocks and woods, and subsists on vegetable food, as well as on certain species of insects. It deposits its eggs in the earth, where they are hatched by the heat of the sun; they are remarkable for having no testaceous covering, and are much valued for food.

The Guana is very common in Surinam, in the woods of Guiana, in Cayenne, and in Mexico. In the West India islands, the flesh is much esteemed, and is even preferred to poultry. It is made an article of trade in the Bahamas, and is carried alive to Carolina and other parts of America, where the flesh is salted, and kept for use. The Guana is easily distinguished from all the tribe of lizards, by the large pouch abovementioned, as well as by the serated crest, which reaches from the head to the extremity of its tail. It is sometimes five or six feet in length, is covered with small scales of various colours, and appears as if highly varnished. It is taken by the following artifice: a man, with a long stick, having a cord at its extremity, formed in a running noose, ascends



MEXICAN LIZARD CATCHER.

Monstrosaurus, or the Lizard of Mexico.

Pliny, Hist. Nat. Lib. 10.

a tree, where a Guana has extended itself on a branch, to bask in the beams of the sun. The man advances cautiously, whistling in a particular manner; the animal seems to be pleased with the sound, and raises its head, as if listening; the man gradually approaches, still whistling, and begins by tickling the sides and throat of the Guana with his stick, to induce it to assume such a position, that he may slip the noose over its head; which is no sooner done, than he gives it a sudden jirk, and causes it to fall to the ground, when he dispatches it. The Guana, in America, is also taken by dogs, which are trained to the chace. In the Bahama islands, the dogs are so well disciplined, that they will take them alive.

GERMAN MANNER OF NETTING PARTRIDGES.

THIS method of taking a bird that abounds in almost every mild climate of the world, is familiar to German sportsmen, though not practised in England. When taken by the net, the principal point of attention is, the placing of it. At one end, it is made in the form of an arch, and two other nets are placed immediately before it, advancing out in a forked manner. Into the middle of this forked net, the Partridge is enticed; the sportsman standing concealed by the side of his horse, drives them into the arched net, or fires upon them, according to his inclination.

Sometimes, one of the party will disguise himself with the skin of an ox, as represented in the Plate; and, slowly advancing, the Partridges will avoid his intruding steps without taking to the wing; and, thus gradually and voluntarily retire into the net, as to a place of security.



GERMAN MANNER OF NETTING PARTRIDGES.

Published by J. G. & J. H. Smith, 1701, & 1702, New York, N. Y.

LAPLANDERS HUNTING.

THE accompanying Plate represents the ordinary costume of the Laplanders, when on their hunting excursions. Their principal object of pursuit is, as we have observed in another part, the Rein Deer, which is to them an animal of indispensable utility; but, when on the alert, they will proceed after any animals which may serve them for food, or turn to their account in barter.

Note—The above to accompany the Plate of Laplanders Hunting with Rein Deer.

HUNTING THE ELK.

THE Elk, or *Cervus Aces* of naturalists, is, on account of its size, placed the first of the species. It is found in most parts of the world; but it is larger in Asia and America than in Europe. This animal sometimes attains the height of seventeen hands, and weighs 1230 lbs. It abounds particularly in Sweden, Siberia, and Canada, and is the same as is called by the Americans, Moose Deer. It makes its repast chiefly at night, on the foliage or boughs of forest trees. Its manners are extremely gentle and inoffensive; but it will defend itself with great courage, and it has been known to kill a wolf with a single blow of its fore foot.

The Hunting of the Elk is, amongst the people of North America, an employment of considerable interest and preparation. One party is occupied in surrounding a large tract of country near the lakes, by means of dogs: these rouse the Elks contained in it, which, finding escape by land impracticable, press towards the water, where they are received by another set of enemies, whose canoes, extending in the form of a crescent, enclose a considerable space; and the victims are destroyed, while swimming, by clubs and lances. They are also often taken by snares, into which they are driven by the noise of the Indians.



HUNTING THE ELK.

Engraved by J. C. Smith, and published by J. B. Lippincott, 15 N. 2d St. Philadelphia.

Printed by J. B. Lippincott, 15 N. 2d St. Philadelphia.

It is remarked of the Elk, that, when first dislodged, he drops on the ground for a few seconds, as if labouring under a complete exhaustion of strength; occasioned, no doubt, by the operation of fear. This is the invaluable moment for the hunter; as the animal afterwards makes a most vigorous flight, which he will continue, without intermission, for a space of twenty or thirty miles. It is said to kneel, when it eats or drinks; which is probably the case, from the length of its fore-legs, and the uncommon shortness of its neck.

MR. HERIOT has given, in his Travels in Canada, an interesting account of this animal, with a plate, which represents it materially different in figure from those prints of it which are contained in books of natural history. The front of this animal is described as disproportionately large and crooked; and the nostrils are so capacious and distended, as to admit the half of a man's arm. Its horns are as long as those of the stag, but considerably broader, and are renewed in the same manner. Its ears are uncommonly long and pointed, resembling those of the ass: its hair is a mixture of dark grey and light red, becoming more hollow with old age; but never losing its elastic property. It is when the ground is covered with deep snow that the Elk is most easily taken by the hunter.

PIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA CATCHING A WILD BULL.

THE number of Wild Bulls and Cows, throughout the vast and fertile plains of South America, is so great, that, to an European, it appears scarcely credible. It is, however, a fact, that, in the Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres alone, about 100,000 of these animals are killed every year for the sake of their skins. They are hunted in the following manner:—About twenty hunters, called Pions, proceed together on horseback, to the spots where they are known to herd, having in their hands a long stick, shod with iron, and very sharp, with which they strike the Bull that they pursue, on one of the hind legs; and they make the blow so adroitly, that they seldom fail to cut the sinews in two, above the joint. The animal, soon afterwards falls, and cannot rise again. The hunters, instead of stopping, pursue the others at full gallop, with the reins loose, striking, in the same manner, all which they overtake. Thus, a party of eighteen or twenty men will, with ease, fell seven or eight hundred horned cattle in an hour. When tired of the exercise, they dismount to rest; and afterwards, without danger, knock on the head the animals they have wounded. After taking the skins, and sometimes the tongues and



SOUTH AMERICAN CAPTURING A BULL.

Drawn after.

Published & Sold, June 1st 1853, by John C. Smith, Bristol & London.

Engraved by G. S. S.

the suet, they leave the carcasses, for wild dogs and birds of prey. The dogs are, however, so numerous, that they frequently hunt the oxen for their support; and, between the havoc of them and the Pions, it may be with propriety supposed, that the breed of wild oxen will, in a few years, be thinned nearly to annihilation.

There is another mode, which is as frequently practised by the Pions, as the one just described. They have thongs made of leather; one end of which, is attached to the saddle of the hunter, and the other forms a running knot. On several of them riding together into the midst of a herd, the first who comes near a Bull, throws his snare, and seldom fails to catch one of them by the horns: a second person then throws his snare on one of the hind legs, when the horses, which are trained to the sport, turn suddenly round, and the shock thus given by stretching the snares, throws the Bull on the ground.

PIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA CATCHING WILD HORSES.

THE Horses of South America are excellent: they possess all the spirit of the Spanish Horses, from which they have descended; have an uncommonly safe foot, and are extremely active. Their walk is so quiet, and their steps are so long, that at this pace they equal the trotting of the Horses in France. Their step consists in raising exactly, and, at the same instant, the fore and hind feet; and, instead of putting the latter at the spot where they had just rested the opposite fore-foot, they carry it much farther, which renders their motion nearly double as rapid as those of horses in general, while it is much more easy for the rider. They are not remarkable for their beauty; but their lightness, gentleness, courage, and regularity, may be boasted of.

The mildness of the climate allowing these animals to graze in the fields all the year round, the inhabitants make no provision for them of hay or straw. They are turned loose at night; and, by their association with their species in a wild state, the breed is prodigiously increased. Hence, to supply the loss of any which have strayed, nothing is necessary but to ride amongst a wild herd, and catch as many as may be wished for, by throwing a noose over their necks, which the Pions do with great expertness.



PIONS IN S. AMERICA CARRYING WIND HORSES.

17. 18. 19.

Published by G. & J. W. & Co. New York and London.

Printed by H. K. & Co. New York.



BATTLE WITH THE BOA & A TIGER.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE GREAT BOA AND A TIGER.

THE *Boa constrictor* is one of the most formidable and remarkable of inferior animals; and however surprising may appear the tales which are handed down to us respecting its size and powers, we have sufficient evidences of their veracity.

The species of serpent here spoken of is more frequently met with in Africa than elsewhere; though it is also to be found in South America and in India. On the bank of the Senegal it attains the length of from thirty to forty feet, and is from three to four feet in circumference. Although these reptiles have become every where less common than formerly, yet they are numerous in the swamps and forests of torrid climates. In the vicinity of Sierra Leone they frequently approach the huts of the negroes. According to the accounts of these people, the *Boa* is not dangerous to men, of whom it appears to be in fear, but it is dreadful to children and quadrupeds.

There is no doubt of the fact that it will destroy, and swallow at one meal, an entire ox, or even a buffalo; but the manner in which it performs this astonishing operation has not been accurately described by naturalists, who have given way to the general propensity for the marvellous. The inhabitants of the Senegal gave the following account

of this serpent to M. GOLBERRY, a very intelligent French traveller, who resided a long time on the French establishment in Western Africa.

THE *Boa* secretes itself, when watching for prey, either in some thick forest, or near a pool of water: here it remains extremely tranquil, wound in three spiral rows. When an animal comes to drink, the serpent suffers him to approach, and while he is in the act of drinking, darts upon him, coils itself round his body, and by violent pressure or constriction finally suffocates him. From this circumstance it has acquired the specific name of *constrictor*.

When it is certain that its prey is suffocated and lifeless, it uncoils itself, and attacks the animal with its curved teeth, which it buries deeply in all parts of its body. Afterwards it again winds round its prey in many folds, and by rapid evolutions and sudden constrictions, breaks all the bones of the animal, not excepting the very largest, even those of the head. These efforts are so strongly and so often repeated, that the bones of the dead animal are at length reduced to small pieces.

After this preparation the *Boa* bedaubes the whole of its prey with a gelatinous sort of saliva, which it disgorges in abundance, and which facilitates the process of swallowing the animal that has been killed. It then spreads out the mass of its victim, by creeping along it; and as no difficulty is opposed to this process, on account of the bones being all broken, the operation is very easily performed.

Every arrangement being now made for devouring the animal, the serpent places himself opposite to it, face to face; and extending himself out at full length, he snaps at the head of his prey, and gradually chews and swallows the whole carcass, without wasting a single morsel.

Sometimes the *Boa* attacks an enemy which possesses the means of making a dreadful resistance. The teeth and claws of a tiger who is attacked when raging with thirst, are furiously employed upon the serpent; yet the latter is asserted to be always victorious, in consequence of surrounding the animal, with its numerous coils, and exhausting it by excessive pressure.

It appears that the reason why this enormous serpent is not dreaded by the negroes is, because nature has wisely withheld from it venom; which would have made it a most horrible scourge of the human race.

[METHOD OF KILLING THE BOA SERPENT.]

THE natives destroy this serpent by surprising it in a state of torpor, after a gluttonous meal; and by a sort of instinct bordering upon reason, the *Constrictor* takes many precautions to avoid his natural enemy, man. Before he swallows down a large animal he makes a tour round the spot, and carefully examines the surrounding country, to a considerable distance, to discover if there are either Negroes or *Termite Ants* near him, of which last he is in the greatest fear; for when he has devoured a whole carcass his body is so swollen that he is incapable of the least motion, remaining in a sort of lethargy till his enormous meal

is digested. It is in this state of absolute impotency that the people discover and kill him, and regale themselves at once with the animal that has been swallowed and the flesh of the devourer, which they consider a delicious morsel.

It is also in this state of lethargy that the *Termites* invade and take possession of the reptile. They enter his body in millions, by the nostrils, ears, and mouth ; and fixing themselves in his carcass, they will, in twenty-four hours, completely devour both the prey and the serpent, leaving of the latter nothing but the empty skin !

It was the *Boa* serpent which LIVY mentions having met the soldiers of ATTILIUS REGULUS, near the river Bagrada, in Africa, and struck a panic into the whole army ; till at length they destroyed it by employing against it the whole force of their military engines, and assailing it also with showers of stones !



Shark Catching Anecdote.

THE Shark is the most voracious and terrific fish of the ocean: its teeth are disposed in rows, some of which are moveable, and others fixed: it has generally five spiracles at the sides of the neck, of a semi-lunar shape: the body is oblong, rather cylindrical and rough, with tender prickles. These animals are never found in rivers and lakes; they inhabit the sea only, and carry terror and destruction wherever they appear.

There are no less than thirty-four species of the Shark; but the terrific kind, of which only we speak, is called by naturalists *Squalus carcharios*, or the White Shark. These sometimes attain the length of thirty fect, and weigh three or four thousand pounds: they occasionally emit a phosphoric light, which is visible by night. They produce their young alive, and several at a time; but every one enclosed in a transparent hornlike substance, lengthened at the extremity into a thread, which attaches to fixed substances, such as rocks or weeds. They are fierce and rapacious in the extreme; seizing whatever they find with the greatest avidity, and following in the wakes of ships for the sake of every thing that is thrown from them. When an unfortunate mariner slips from his hold on the rigging, into the sea, the Sharks are seen to tear him to pieces, with all the violence of competition; and, in the

deep waters of warm latitudes, the sailors can never bathe without imminent danger: for many writers assert, that a full-sized Shark can swallow a man entire.

As this fish affords a quantity of oil, while the flesh of the young ones is a substitute for better food, a party of seamen will often proceed in the ship's boat to harpoon them; or, in case of such an accident as is represented in the Plate, where a sailor, having fallen from the ship, is pursued by one of these tremendous animals, nothing but the most prompt assistance of the crew can save him from destruction.

The late Sir BROOK WATSON was, as is well known, rescued from the jaws of death, at the very moment when they were extended to devour him. His situation was precisely similar to that of the seaman represented in the Plate. While bathing, when a young man, he was pursued by a Shark; and his imminent danger being perceived by the ship's company, a boat was instantly put off: before it arrived, however, the Shark had snapped at its unfortunate victim, and carried off a leg and a part of the thigh. It was in the act of making a second seizure, when a sailor struck it with a boat-hook, and drove it from the pursuit.



GERMAN DEER STANDING WITH DEER.

Published by J. H. & J. W. G. 1850.

GERMAN DEER SHOOTING WITH DECOY.

PERSEVERANCE, it is said, can overcome every obstacle; and, as human beings are never more persevering than in matters which relate to their pleasures, it is natural that the invention should be racked to procure the means of gratification.

In a previous part of the Volume, we have described the German method of shooting Deer, by entrapping them within a circle of rope; then giving an alarm, and shooting at the animals as they attempt to leap the boundary.

The Decoy, here described, is a still more certain method of attracting the Deer within the circle: it consists of decorating the rope with sheets or cloths of various colours; which, agitated by the air, attract and please the eye of the timid animals, who march in numbers towards the open end of the ropy enclosure; but, after entering the spot, they become affected by a sort of giddiness, occasioned by the floating colours, and frequently fall, on attempting to leap the fence, by which they come within the power of the sportsman.

SHOOTING A LEOPARD.

THE Leopard is principally distinguished from the panther by being of a less lively yellow colour, of an inferior size, and having a closer arrangement of spots. Its manners are in all respects similar to the panther, of which we have given general anecdotes, and it inhabits the same territories. It is very common in Lower Guinea, where it commits destructive ravages amongst the herds. The natives take this ferocious animal chiefly by pitfalls, and eat the flesh, which is not unlike veal in appearance; while the teeth are worn as armlets and bracelets by the women.

Leopards are likewise numerous in India; but they are seldom known to attack men. In the destruction of the inferior animals, however, their genius is very conspicuous; for they are very wanton in their attacks, often killing more for sport than for food. They have also a remarkable propensity to ascend trees, in which situation they are often shot by the people of India. They rarely prowl by day; and they are, on the whole, more similar to the cat, in habits and disposition, than any other of the feline genus; for, except when pressed by hunger, they prefer seizing on the smaller animals, as goats, sheep, and poultry, to attacking oxen.

The Plate represents M. LE VAILLANT in the act of shooting a Leopard, which had just killed an Antelope. The circumstance is briefly noticed in his first Work of African Travels.



SHOOTING A LEOPARD



THE TIGER AND THE DOG, PART I.

Published by J. and W. G. Smith, 18, Pall Mall, London.

Indian Shooting Anecdote.

PLATE I.

UNDER the head of HOG HUNTING, we have descanted on the dangers which occur to sportsmen, from falling in by accident with various wild animals. Adventures, similar to the following, which are founded on facts, are by no means of rare occurrence in India.

It is impossible to know in what covers Tigers may or may not be found; they very often stray to a great distance from their haunts, the males being, like he-cats, much given to ranging, and the females, when they have cubs, making wide circuits, for the purpose of procuring subsistence. Thus, they are frequently met with where they are least expected, as at the edges of jungles, or amongst the shorter kinds of grass, such as the *moonjé*, where its height is scarcely sufficient to cover them over when in the couchant state; or, sometimes they conceal themselves amongst the high weeds and shrubs, which grow on the sides of ravines.

A gentleman shooting, with a couple of English spaniels, heard one of them questing strongly in a ravine, down the side of which he hastily ran, supposing the dog had put up a hare; when he beheld within

a few feet of him, a Royal Tiger, who had just raised himself up at the noise of the dog. He candidly owned, that he lost his recollection for some seconds: when he saw the Tiger running away at a distance in the jungle, a tremendous roar was soon heard; but the dog came back in safety, and he and his master staid as short a time as possible in the neighbourhood.



SHOOTING AN ELEPHANT. INDIA 2.

Indian Shooting Anecdote.

PLATE II.

ON another occasion, a gentleman who had gone out alone, for the purpose of shooting, entered a jungle on a fine male Elephant, which soon began, at intervals, to drop his trunk to the ground, and press on rapidly, as if hunting something by the foot; a large Tiger was soon descried close before, which the Elephant immediately attacking, a combat ensued. The Elephant repeatedly threw himself on his knees, and endeavoured to destroy the Tiger with his weight and his tusks, while the latter, with great agility, frustrated his endeavours, and miserably tore the front of his face and his trunk. At length the Elephant prevailed, by transfixing his enemy to the earth; and raising his proboscis, streaming with blood, ran off, roaring with agony.

It is not a little worthy of notice, that wounds inflicted by the claws of a tiger, either on man or animals, are of the most shocking description. Whether the consequences that ensue, arise from any noxious quality in the claw itself, from the manner in which the Tiger strikes, or from the perturbation and terror occasioned in the mind of the person assailed, is not ascertained; but it has been remarked, that few Europeans recover, who receive scratches from a Tiger.

TARTARS CATCHING THEIR HORSES.

THEIR method is as follows: they fasten at the end of a lance, a strong leather thong, in which they make a running noose; they then single out from the herd, the Horse they wish to catch, and pursue him on one of their fleetest coursers. When he is overtaken, they, with great dexterity, slip the noose over his head; and, by drawing it tight round his neck, soon arrest his progress.

The idol in the foreground is common in many parts of Great Tartary, and such images are supposed to be of very ancient date. There is a minute account of them in the last travels of Professor PALLAS, of which two translations were published about twelve years ago; but nothing more than mere conjecture can be adduced, as to their origin and purposes. They are rude, uncouth specimens of sculpture.



A TARTAR CATCHING HIS HORSE.

Printed and Published by W. H. Stiles, 10, Pall Mall, London.

W. H. Stiles, 10, Pall Mall, London.



ELINDO ELEPHANT TRAP.

Painted by Mr. J. H. B. in 1850.

HINDOO ELEPHANT TRAP.

THE modes of taking Elephants depend on the situations where they are found, and on the capital which a person who makes a business of Elephant-catching, has at his command. The usual practice is to drive them into a *Keddah*, which is a large area, sometimes surrounded by a deep ditch, too broad for the Elephant to stride over. This space is completely secured by a paling of large timbers, on the outside of the ditch, bound with strong battens, and supported by powerful buttresses or props, at suitable distances. These barriers are, in short, adapted to resist the strength and ferocity of the animals which they are intended to confine.

Towards the entrance of the *Keddah* is a work similar in its construction to the main body, projecting at an angle each way; so that it forms a kind of funnel to receive the Elephants when first driven from the jungles, and to facilitate the urging of them into the *Keddah* itself, of which the entrance is left open.

On discovering a herd of Elephants, the natives of the neighbourhood are engaged to surround them; and these people, who are paid for their labour, often assemble to the number of six or eight thousand. They are provided with an abundance of fire arms, drums, trumpets, fire works, and in short with whatever can help to alarm or intimidate the herd.

Elephants, in fact, are more alarmed at fire than any other animal ; so that by kindling fires and discharging pieces on that side from which it is intended to drive the herd, the whole body will move simultaneously towards the funnel, in which is strewed those fruits and vegetables that these animals are most fond of, particularly plantains, sugar canes, &c.

This operation requires many days in performance ; as the Elephants are sometimes driven to the *Keddah* from a distance of thirty or forty miles ; and great management is necessary to keep the circle compact. It sometimes happens, that all this labour is rendered useless through the conduct of some invincible male, who will break through the herd in defiance of all the means of terror, when the rest implicitly follow him.

When the circle of men succeed in driving the elephants towards the funnel, those persons who are next to the entrance of the *Keddah* gradually fall back to the right and left so that the herd has a passage, and becomes surrounded, partly by the funnel and partly by the people. The elephants at length enter into the area, where they are at first attracted by their favourite food ; and the subsequent attempts of the most refractory to force their way back are repelled by fireworks. Strong horizontal bars, and other fastenings, complete their captivity ; and the most tractable of them are afterwards withdrawn singly.

HUNTER ELIZANT



THE HUNTED ELEPHANT.

The natural history of this wonderful animal is now so well known, that to present a characteristic description of it would be only to reprint that information which is already at every reader's command. The Author, however, who has excited our highest admiration at the sagacity, the docility, the usefulness and the gratitude of this monstrous quadruped, is undoubtedly CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON, whose interesting work we have so frequently quoted. The anecdotes which he has recorded of the Elephant, would, indeed appear incredible, were they not continually witnessed and confirmed by every person who has resided in our Indian Possessions.

We have now, however, chiefly to speak of the subject of the Plates which represent a hunt of an African Elephant, performed by M. LE VAILLANT; and it is merely necessary to premise, that in Africa this animal attains a larger size than in Asia; its height between the Senegal and the Cape, being generally from thirteen to fifteen feet; and its ears are so large, that they will reach from the shoulders of a middle sized man to the ground.

At a place called the Wood of Poort, some distance from the Cape, our traveller first met with the traces of Elephants, and made his arrangements for hunting them.

“ Having observed” says he “ as I walked along, the traces of a flock of Elephants which must have passed the same day, nothing more was requisite to banish all my chagrin and console me for the delay I had experienced in my route; we therefore erected our tents in that place.

“ Pursuing the traces of the animals, we arrived at a very large part of the forest, in which there were only a few shrubs, and some underwood. Having stopped here, one of my Hottentots climbed up a tree to get a better view; and casting his eyes every where around, he made a sign to us to be silent, by putting his finger to his mouth; and signified by his hand, which he opened and shut several times, what number of elephants he perceived. When he descended, we held a council; and going to the leeward of them, that we might approach undiscovered, he conducted me through the bushes so near, that he brought me quite close to these enormous animals. I almost touched them, as I may say, and yet I did not observe them; though I can safely declare that my eyes were not fascinated by fear. In such situations one must run great risks, and prepare for danger. I stood upon a small eminence just above the Elephant. In vain did my courageous Hottentot point it out with his finger, and twenty times repeat in an eager and impatient tone, ‘ *there it is* ’ ! I saw nothing of it, for I cast my eyes to a much greater distance, and never imagined that what I beheld below me could be any thing else than a rock, since the mass I saw was entirely motionless. At length, however a slight movement attracted my attention; and the head and tusks of the animal, which eclipsed its enormous body, turned towards

me. Without losing this opportunity, or wasting time in fine contemplations, I rested my large fusee on its pivot, and taking aim at the middle of it's forehead, discharged my piece, upon which it instantly dropped down dead; whilst about thirty more, startled by the report, fled on all sides. Nothing could be more amusing than to see the motion of their large ears, which they flapped about in proportion to the swiftness with which they run; but this was only the prelude to a more animated scene.

“ I was surveying them with great pleasure, when I fired at one of them, as it passed close to us. By the excrements tinged with blood, which it dropped, I judged that it was dangerously wounded, and we began to pursue it. Sometimes it fell, then got up, then fell again: but we were close at its heels, and still made it rise by the shots which we discharged at it. On the fourteenth shot, it turned with great fury upon the Hottentot who had fired; whilst another discharged a fifteenth, which only served to increase its rage; and, as it advanced rapidly towards us, he called out to us to be upon our guard. I was only twenty-five paces distant from it; loaded with my fusee, which weighed thirty pounds, besides ammunition; and I was more disadvantageously situated than my people, who, not having gone so far, could more easily escape the avenging trunk, and extricate themselves from danger. I therefore betook myself to my heels; but the Elephant, at every step, gained upon me; so that more dead than alive, for only one at that moment ran up to defend me, I found no resource but to lie down close to the trunk of an old tree, which was extended on the ground. Scarcely had I reached my lurking place, when the animal

arrived, leaped over the trunk, and being much frightened with the noise of my people, whom he heard before him, he stopped short to listen. From the place where I lay, I could have easily fired, as my fusee, very luckily, was loaded : but the animal had already received so many shots without effect, and it was in so unfavourable a position, that despairing to kill it by one discharge, I remained motionless, waiting for my fate. I however watched it, resolved to sell my life at a dear rate, should it attempt to return towards me. My people, uneasy for their master, called to me from all quarters ; but I was very cautious not to give them any answer. Convinced by my silence that they had lost their chief, they redoubled their cries, and were filled with the utmost despair. The Elephant frightened, immediately turned round, and a second time jumped over the tree, six paces below the spot where I was, without perceiving me ; upon which starting up, fired with impatience in my turn, and wishing to show to my Hottentots some signs of life, I discharged my fusee at its posteriors. The animal then entirely disappeared ; leaving every where as it passed, certain traces of the cruel situation to which we had reduced it."



THE ELEPHANT KILLED

THE ELEPHANT KILLED.

AFTER the fortunate escape just mentioned, M. LE VAILLANT and his Hottentots proceeded towards the Elephant which had been killed at one shot, in the morning; they found it surrounded by vultures and small carnivorous animals, which were devouring it.

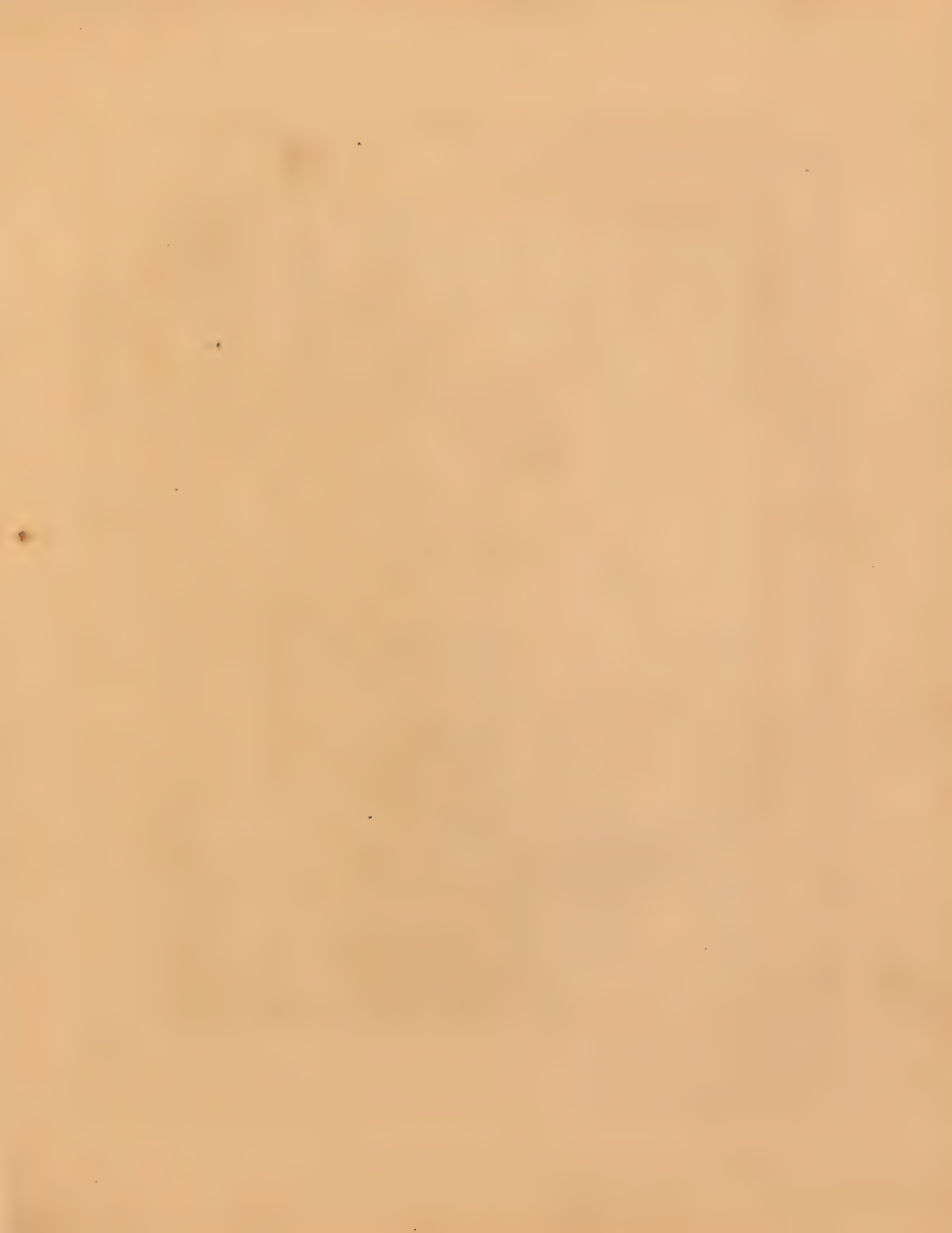
“ We kindled,” says he, “ a number of fires, and as our provisions ran short, my people cut a few steaks from the Elephant and prepared for me some slices of the trunk. This was the first time I had ever tasted such food; and I firmly resolved it should not be the last, for I found it most delicious.” It appears from the subsequent parts of his work, that the feet of the Elephants, baked by making a fire in a hole in the ground, are a most delicious dish, in his opinion fit for the table of a King, and exhaling a smell truly fragrant.

M. LE VAILLANT relates a remarkable circumstance in the hunting of Elephants: namely, that when a flock of them are pursued, if the first that is fired at falls, one may be certain of killing the rest, in succession. The subject of the annexed Plate is taken from the following singular incident.

“ Having left my people, “ observes the author” busy in cutting up one of the Elephants, when I returned from the spring, at the end of half an hour, I was much surprised to perceive nobody. I could not conjecture what had obliged them to leave their work; nor could I conceive the cause of this sudden desertion. Beginning to bawl out

as loudly as I could, in order to recal them, in case they should be near enough to hear me, I was much astonished when I saw them all four come out of the Elephant's belly, into which they had entered to detach the interior fibres; *these, next to the feet and trunk, are the most delicious morsels."*

It does not, however, appear that the natives of India eat the flesh of Elephants; they are, on the contrary, always anxious to take them alive, that they may avail themselves of their very important services; as the tame breed is now so scarce in Asia, that it is necessary to recruit the numbers with wild ones from the woods.





HUNTING A LEOPARD.

HUNTING A PANTHER.

THE occurrence here represented took place at Saldanha, a colony of Hottentots, not far inland from the Cape.

A Panther having taken up its residence in that canton, carried off, regularly every night, some of the cattle: the inhabitants, therefore, solicited LE VAILLANT's aid, to enable them to destroy it. He accordingly set out the next morning with his dogs, and many of the people.

“ After searching above an hour, (says he) we found a sheep, one half of which only had been devoured by the Panther; and we were now certain, by this mark, that the animal was not far distant, and that it could not escape us. A few minutes after, our dogs, which had done nothing but range through the fields without order, all on a sudden collected themselves; and, pressing together, rushed forwards two hundred paces from us, to a very large bush, where they began to bark and howl with all their might.

“ Dismounting from my horse, and running towards the bush, I took up my station upon a small eminence, at the distance of fifty paces; but, looking behind me, I discovered dismay printed in the

countenances of all my companions, who were straggling through the plain, and keeping at a very respectful distance."

Our sportsman then endeavoured to drive his dogs upon the Panther, in the bush, but all his attempts were in vain; the animal being as much frightened as the dogs; the former not daring to come forth, nor the latter to enter the bush. The Panther made a dreadful roaring, which caused all the dogs, except one, to run away: at last he started up, on which all the Hottentots, but one, overcome by terror, ran off, and left LE VAILLANT to his fate. The Panther then trying to gain another bush, was fired at by him and his half-scared companion; and, after about forty shots had been discharged into his new retreat, he was struck and killed. This was LE VAILLANT'S first attempt upon wild beasts in Africa. He observes, that there are no real tigers in that country; but the people give the generic name of tiger to most of the feline species.



KAROT'S SKATKA BEAR HUNTING.

1897

1897

1897

KAMTSCHATKA BEAR HUNT.

THE Kamtschadale has various modes of attacking the Bear; but the one mostly adopted requires strength, courage, and great agility. The hunter generally goes alone, taking his gun, a sword or a lance, a knife, and a bundle of dried fish: thus accoutred he posts himself on the border of a lake or river, and waits the approach of the Bear with patience and intrepidity: he will even remain a week in expectation of his prey, relinquishing it only from want of food.

The moment a Bear comes within his reach, he fixes in the ground a forked stick, on which he rests his gun, to take a sure aim; and it is seldom that he misses the head or shoulder, which are the tenderest parts of the animal.

He is obliged to charge again instantly; because the Bear, if not disabled by the first shot, runs immediately on the hunter; who, if he has not time for a second shot, has recourse to his sword, and prepares to contend with the beast, who attacks him erect; and if the Kamtschadale does not give the Bear a mortal thrust, his life is in imminent danger. The Bear is sometimes victor; and, when this is unfortunately the case, the animal strips the skin from the skull of its victim,

and drawing it over the face, retires, from what the Kamtschadale believes the Bear cannot endure — the human countenance. But nothing stops or terrifies them ; indeed, they never go out without considering that it is either to conquer or die, and are reconciled to the severe alternative.



THE BEAR TRAP.

Published by Andrew P. Hill, 1871.

Page 10.

THE GERMAN BEAR-TRAP PITFALL.

THE mode of taking the Bear in a Pitfall is practised in Germany, in order to avoid the danger in which his resistance often places the hunters and dogs. It is also adopted in those parts of forests, where it is not possible to take him by nets or other means. The pit is six or eight yards in diameter, and about the same depth, and at the bottom are planted several stakes: the whole of the large mouth is then covered with branches of firs and other forest trees, fresh cut; and, in the midst of these, a pot of honey is placed as a bait. This proves an irresistible attraction; and the Bear, by his weight, separates the branches, and falls into the pit.

GREAT BOA SERPENT AND BULL.

THE subject of this Plate is taken from the anecdote of the Anaconda, in LEWIS'S "*Romantic Tales*," in which it is thus described :

" But how great was my joy at perceiving the Bull separate himself from the rest of the herd, and begin to ascend the hill. We arrived near the groups of palm-trees ; every thing was hushed and tranquil : not a sound was to be heard, except the noise of the scattered branches, as the Bull trampled them beneath his feet :—the Anaconda seemed to have disappeared altogether.—

" On a sudden, a loud and rattling rush was heard among the palms ; and, with a single spring, the Snake darted down, and twisted herself round the body of the devoted victim. Before the animal was yet aware of his danger, he already felt his dewlap inclosed between the wide-expanded jaws of the monster, and her teeth stuck into it deeply. Roaring aloud, he endeavoured to fly, and succeeded in dragging his tormentor a few yards away with him ; but instantly she coiled herself round him in three or four folds, and drew the knots so close together, that the entangled beast was incapable of moving ; and remained, as if rooted to the place, already struggling with the terrors and pangs of death. The first noise of this extraordinary contest had been sufficient to put to flight the remaining cattle."



APPROACH OF B. A. SERPENT & A BULL.



LIONESS OF A MOUNTAIN

LION AT A WATERING PLACE, IN THE DESERT, WAITING FOR PREY.

ALTHOUGH the Lion frequently attacks his prey by means of the open chase, yet he generally adopts the system of ambuscade, and will lurk on his belly, in some thicket, mostly near the water, where he awaits the approach of any animal, whose evil destiny may impel him towards it; the Lion will then spring suddenly upon his victim, and rarely fail of success: his leap is sometimes to the amazing extent of twenty feet. When this bound is unsuccessful, the object is permitted to escape without pursuit, and he retraces his steps slowly to the thicket, as if abashed by his failure. This remarkable sense of shame at discomfiture is evinced, not only by lions, but by tigers, and all the *feline* genus.

M. LE VAILLANT asserts, that the male Lion is by no means so intrepid as the female, particularly when the latter has young. When he and his party attacked a Lioness in a thicket, in Africa, the male stood roaring at a distance, and lashing his sides with his tail; but he did not attempt to come to her defence. On the Lioness being shot, the male moved off with the cubs, and was not seen again.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S STUD, AT CHATTERPORE,

IN CHARGE OF CAPTAIN HENRY EVANS IN 1805.

THE Indian Peninsula is not remarkable for its indigenous breed of Horses; though, as we have had occasion to observe, the stallions are by no means deficient in spirit. There are two kinds which are very general; they are known by the appellations of *tazze* and *tattoo*. The average height of the former is from fourteen to fifteen hands; of the latter from ten to fourteen; and these are more hardy than the former. They are by no means handsome in appearance; having sharp, narrow foreheads, ill-shaped ears, square heads, lank bellies, cut hams, goose rumps, and switch tails. They are not capable of carrying great weights, and then are proverbially vicious: yet it is remarkable that they are very docile till they attain their fifth year; after which they have many tricks and bad habits.

The reason for the scarcity of geldings, in India, is said to be the danger of the operation, which renders the animal irrecoverably weak; and the cause of their vices is, the imbecility of the *syces*, or grooms, who have not courage to make their charge obedient.

It is the practice to lead out the Company's Stud, morning and evening, to walk; and considerable management and exertion are neces-



THE INDIA COMPANY'S STUD AT CHATTERPORE.

sary to prevent kicking and battles between the stallions: while a gentleman, who may be passing on a mare, is often obliged to dismount, to avoid danger from those which break loose.

Bengal is deemed unfit for breeding Horses, but Bahar is quite otherwise, on account of the richness of its pastures, and the pureness of the air and water; yet the Horses of the lastmentioned district are not fit for the cavalry service, in consequence of their shortness and clumsy make. It is on this account that the Company have established a *STUD*, for the purpose of improving the breed, by means of very fine stallions, which are kept for the purpose. An idea may be formed of the extent of this Establishment, from the fact, that upwards of twenty thousand Horses from Bahar are annually sold at the fairs in that province.

This great undertaking, which became indispensably necessary for the Company, is conducted with vast liberality, and completely answers the object for which it was formed. The expense of purchasing the Horses, is stated, by Captain WILLIAMSON, to be between fifty and seventy thousand pounds sterling a year: many a fortune has consequently been made by the native dealers; for the average price of a common troop Horse is four hundred rupees, or fifty pounds; while gentlemen will give from one to two thousand rupees for such a Horse as may be bought in Smithfield for twenty-five pounds; the chief recommendation of the animal being a quiet disposition.

There are other breeds, of light and handsome Horses, which are brought from Persia: these possess great spirit; but, as the European

gentlemen, in India, are not remarkable for equestrian ability, they are only used for racing.

One of the principal advantages of the Company's Establishment for Horses is, the introduction of the scientific veterinary practice ; for the native farriers can do nothing but shoe and trim the animals : and their medical management was, heretofore, left to *salootras*, or quack horse doctors, who committed as formidable havoc amongst the equine race, as their impostor-brethren commit in this country amongst the credulous part of the human species.



TARTARS HUNTING DEER.

Painted & Coloured by J. H. P. for J. H. P. from David B. Smith

1841

TARTARS HUNTING DEER.

WE have already described the Russian greyhound, which is of a larger size than that of England, but not so fleet. The horses of the Tartars are, however, the finest and fleetest in the world, being of the Circassian breed, of which the genealogy is kept with the utmost accuracy. Certain differences in the races of these animals are distinguished by particular marks, to give which to inferior breeds is punishable by death.

It is only in the southern provinces of Russia that the common Deer, or rather the Stag, is seen and hunted ; the Rein Deer being an inhabitant of the frozen parts. The immense uncultivated plains of Tartary are favourable for the pastime of hunting.

KILLING SEALS, IN A CAVERN, BY MOONLIGHT.

THE *Phoca vitulina*, or common Seal, or Sea Calf, is found on the coasts of both the Polar Regions, and often in great numbers. They are generally about five feet in length, and closely covered with short hair. They swim with much rapidity, and subsist on different kinds of fish. They possess considerable sagacity, and are supposed to attain great longevity. The female is particularly attentive to her young, which are born on shore; and, after being suckled there a fortnight, are conducted to the sea, and taught by the dam the means of defence and subsistence.

The flesh of Seals is sometimes eaten; but they are almost always destroyed for their oil and skin; the latter being manufactured into very valuable leather. A young Seal will supply about eight gallons of oil. In the month of October they are generally considered to be most valuable; and, as they resort to large caverns on the coast, which are washed by the tide, the hunters proceed to these recesses at midnight, armed with spears and bludgeons. By making violent noises, they rouse the Seals from their slumbers, when the terrified animals rush in a promiscuous and violent manner towards the avenue, in order to escape to the water. The men then apply their weapons with great activity and success, and destroy vast numbers, but particularly of young ones. The blow of the hunter is always levelled at the nose of the Seal, where a slight stroke is almost instantly fatal.



KILLING SEALS IN A CAVERN.

Published by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations



RATGELING THE HEAD GEE.

CATCHING THE BADGER, IN GERMANY.

DURING the time that the Badger is abroad, pursuing his prey, the sportsman fixes a net in his den, to which two cords are attached, and held by a person who lies concealed at some distance. The Badger returns, rushes, as usual, into his hole, and becomes entangled in the net, which being pulled, he is unable to extricate himself.

Badgers are now very scarce in England; they are common in most parts of Europe, as well as in America.

SHOOTING A TIGER CAT.

THIS animal, the *Felis Tigrina*, resembles a Wild Cat in size, habit, colour, and character: it is elegantly spotted with black, on a tawny ground; but its description has been so imperfectly given by travellers, that its natural history is still very deficient. The remoteness of its haunts from human habitations, and which can only be approached by encountering dangers almost insuperable, will long continue to preclude a correct definition and full detail of it.

The Tiger-Cat is found in various parts of South America, as well as in India: it prowls at night, like the other species of the feline genus, and commits much havoc amongst the smaller animals of the farm-yard. It is, on this account, pursued, and killed by various means, but chiefly by the gun.



HUNTING THE TIGER CAT.

Illustrated by J. H. R. for the London and Edinburgh Magazine.

By permission of the



AMERICAN BISON CUBS HUNTING.

RHINOCEROS HUNTING.

HAVING already spoken of this animal under a previous head, we shall here merely extract M. LE VAILLANT's account of a hunt of two of them, which he undertook during his second journey. This was one of the most hazardous attempts in which that enterprising traveller had been engaged; for the two Rhinoceroses, a male and a female, were grazing together, when attacked; and, though beset by the dogs, they made at several of the hunters, who were, at intervals, amongst the bushes, and would inevitably have torn some of them to pieces, but for the dexterity of one or other of the men, in shooting at them whichever way they turned.

“ At length I was highly pleased,” observes our author, “ at the flight of the female, which I considered as a fortunate circumstance; for, it is certain, that notwithstanding our number and our arms, we should have been much embarrassed by two such formidable adversaries. I must even confess, that without the assistance of my dogs, we should not have been able to combat, but with great hazard and danger, the one that remained. The bloody traces which he left, wherever he went, announced that he had received more than one wound; but, reduced to despair, he only defended himself with the

greater obstinacy. After a fruitless attack, which continued for some time, he began to retreat, and seemed as if desirous of gaining some bushes, apparently with a view of finding shelter, and to prevent his being harassed in front. I guessed his stratagem; and, in order to disappoint him, I rushed towards the bushes, and made a sign to the two hunters who were nearest me, to advance thither also. He was only thirty paces from us when we took possession of the post; accordingly, we all, at the same period, presented our pieces, and discharging our three shots, he instantly fell, and was never after able to rise."



GERMAN FOX TRAP.

GERMAN FOX-TRAP.

THE common Fox, *Canis vulpes*, that sagacious animal, whose depredations are performed with such adroitness as to excite the wonder and admiration of mankind, is of the same appearance and character throughout Europe till we arrive at the arctic regions, where we find him as different in colour as in mental intelligence.

In Germany, they have various modes of deceiving this cunning quadruped, by taking him in different kinds of traps. These are, for the most part, on the same principle as the iron wolf or man-trap: they are baited with carrion, and the iron-work being carefully hid by leaves or brambles, the animal takes the bait without suspicion, and is caught either by the leg or neck.

There are other sorts of iron traps, which resemble the hooks of a steel-yard; these are fixed by cords to the lowermost branches of trees, and are baited with raw meat. The Fox will jump at this bait; when the hook gets fixed in his under jaw, and a spring-hook at the same time stretches itself to the nostrils: by means of both he is suspended in the air. He is also frequently caught by pitfalls.

SHOOTING THE HYÆNA.

THE Hyæna is one of the twenty-three species of the genus *Felis*, and possesses, in common with them all, the characteristics of ferocity and treachery. This animal is remarkable for an acuteness of sight and hearing; and, like the tiger, it is a formidable enemy to sheep, deer, and all small animals. It is frequently met with in the deep covers and impenetrable forests of Africa, to which part of the world it seems nearly peculiar. M. LE VAILLANT, in his second journey, says, "The scent of our game, and the fumes of our cookery, had been smelt by the jackalls and Hyænas at some distance: these animals roamed round my camp all night; the Hyænas particularly, either more bold, or pressed by hunger, approached so near, that we could observe their motions by the light of our fires; and I killed one the moment he fell upon one of our sheep."



Published & Sold Nov 19813 by Edw^d Stone, Bond St London.

17. 20-11

Thomomys talpae



THE AFRICAN CROCODILE HUNTERS.

Printed & Sold by J. H. & J. W. G. & Co. London.

THE AFRICAN CROCODILE HUNTER.

CROCODILES are naturally defended by armour almost impenetrable; being covered with strong hard scales, except the top of the head, where the skin is fixed over the bone of the skull, and in the throat.

Notwithstanding the formidable appearance of the Crocodile, the African negroes, in the neighbourhood of the river Senegal, venture to surprise it in places where the water is not sufficiently deep to allow it to swim. They approach it boldly, having no other weapon than a knife in the right hand, and the left arm wrapped round with a cow's hide. As they advance they present the left arm, which the Crocodile swallows greedily; but, while it is in the throat, the negroes have time to give it several stabs below the under jaw, where it is most vulnerable; and the water getting in at the mouth, which is held involuntarily open, as it is occasionally forced beneath the surface of the river, it is soon destroyed. The Crocodile is also attacked by a party of negroes; one of whom fixes the mouth of the animal open with their dart called zagaye, while the rest hold it under water till it is dispatched. The flesh of the Crocodile is white and juicy, and is considered by those people as very delicious: but Europeans who have tasted it, have been disgusted by the strong musky flavour with which it is impregnated.

M. GOLDBERRY says, that the flesh of the different species of Crocodile is constantly sold in the market of Isle St. Lewis, in Senegal, where it is purchased by the negroes as a general article of food. The author was several times prevailed upon to taste this repast; and, on one occasion, he even had a piece dressed in the French manner, with rice gravy and spices: but he says that no cooking will make the flesh tender—that it is never free from a strong musky smell—and, in short, that he considered the dish to be detestable.

TAKING VIPERS.

TAKING the Viper is apparently attended with great danger; yet the persons employed are so dextrous, that an accident rarely happens. Vipers crawl slowly, and are unable to turn their heads with any considerable agility, from the firm manner in which their spine is articulated. Some of the Viper-catchers make use of a forked stick, with which they fix the animal to the ground; and, while it is making ineffectual efforts to defend itself, with the mouth open, the fangs are cut away: others provoke the Viper to bite at a piece of red cloth, which, being snatched hastily away, draws out the poison-fangs: but the most certain method of rendering them harmless, is, when the catcher has the boldness to seize them suddenly by the neck, holding them in so firm a grasp, that they are unable to turn. He then leisurely takes out the poison-fangs, and deposits the Viper in a bag.

In all hot countries the multiplicity of Serpents renders it necessary that the destroying of them should be a sort of business. The Serpent-catchers do not fail to impose upon the credulity of the people, by attributing their art to magical incantations. In India they certainly display considerable skill in their art; for they ascertain, by smelling in different burrows, in which of them the Snake is concealed! They pretend to charm the reptile from its hole, by playing on an instrument not unlike a hautboy; but it is a question whether the seeds of the *dunneak*, which they scatter on the floor, are not the only attraction. These smell like coriander, and seem to be irresistible to the Serpent, which speedily comes out, and is seized by the catcher towards the neck with a firm grasp, while his assistant-musician throws away his pipe, and robs the Serpent of its fangs. Thus not merely Vipers, but even the formidable *Cobra Capella* is rendered an innocent animal by the dexterity of its captor.



EGYPTIANS, BROUDDIE SATECHING.

Illustration of the Nile, from the Nile, Egypt, 1840.

1840, 1841.

EGYPTIANS, CROCODILE CATCHING.

THE Crocodile of the Nile is of a greenish yellow, variegated with pale green blotches and transverse lines; having, at a distance, the resemblance to brass slightly rusted. The under parts of the body, tail, feet, and inner sides of the legs, are of a yellowish white. The Egyptian peasants often catch this tremendous animal by means of a strong rope, tied to the trunk of a large tree, having a hook at the other end, to which a living lamb is attached: this is left on the banks of the Nile till the Crocodile, attracted to the spot by the cries of the lamb, gorges it, and the hook becomes fixed. The more the Crocodile struggles to get free, the more firmly the hook penetrates. The peasants then give line, as the Crocodile retreats, watching all its motions in the water; and, when it is completely exhausted, they drag it on shore.

It is singular, that the absurd assertion of ARISTOTLE, respecting the under jaw of the Crocodile being immovable, should have been believed for so long a succession of ages. The motion of the jaw of this animal is the same as that of all others. In some of the interior parts of Africa dogs are employed to hunt the Crocodile; but they are provided with strong iron collars, full of spikes, that they may be the better able to overcome so formidable an antagonist.

GREENLANDERS, SEAL CATCHING.

SEAL CATCHING is an art to which all the Greenlanders aspire: they are trained to it from their infancy; and by it they maintain their families, and become beneficial to the community. The first and principal method of taking the Seal is with a harpoon and bladder, attached at either end of a strong cord. The kaiak, or canoe, which they use, is five or six yards long, sharp at the head and stern, like a weaver's shuttle, about eighteen inches wide, and twelve or fifteen deep. The top is covered over with skins: in the centre is a round hole, with a rim of bone or wood; and in this opening the Greenlander places himself, sitting on the bottom of the kaiak. His coat he tucks so tight round the rim, that no water can penetrate: on his right he places his harpoon; in the front his line, and behind him his bladder. Thus equipped, he braves the watery element, even during storms, and waits the appearance of a Seal. Then, holding his oar in his left hand, he seizes the harpoon, buries the dart in the flesh of the animal, throws the bladder into the water on the side next the Seal, dives, and unwinds the cord from its lodge on the kaiak. The Seal frequently drags the bladder a very considerable distance under water; and, when it ascends from fatigue, or wanting to take breath, the Greenlander hastens to the spot where he perceives the bladder rise, and again strikes the Seal with a large lance, pursuing it till it is exhausted: he then sews up the wounds, to preserve the blood that remains, and blows up the Seal betwixt the skin and flesh, to render it more buoyant, and enable him to drag it to the shore, fastened to the side of his boat.



GREENLAND SEAL CATCHING.



HUNTING ANTELOPES WITH A PANTHER.

HUNTING ANTELOPES WITH A PANTHER.

HAVING given a description of that interesting and useful animal, the Antelope, under the head of "*Arabs Hawking Antelopes*," as well as incidentally in other parts of the volume, we have here only to mention, that it is usual in Arabia, and other parts of Asia, to hunt the Antelope by the aid of a Panther.

The Panther is found in most parts of Africa and Asia, from the coast of Barbary to the south of Guinea in the former, and very commonly in the latter. Its length is about six feet and a half, without the tail, which generally measures three; its colour is a bright tawny yellow, thickly studded along the upper part of its body with circles of black spots, containing a single spot in the centre. It is extremely ferocious, and its depredations in Africa resemble those of the tiger in Asia; yet the Panther abstains, unless when impelled by hunger, from attacking man. The skin of the Panther formed one of the most splendid luxuries of dress amongst the Romans; at present, it is merely employed for the trappings of horses in the army.

In Arabia, and some parts of India, the Panther being taken while young, is rendered docile, and easily taught to pursue Antelopes, and other small animals: for the chase of the Antelope it is peculiarly adapted by its fleetness.

GERMAN WOLF TRAP.

THIS method of detroying the voracious Wolves of Germany is so simple, and so clearly illustrated by the Plate, that any description is superfluous. The same kind of instrument is baited for other wild animals, and their sagacity cannot avoid the destruction thus prepared for them.



THE WOLF TRAP.

THE WOLF TRAP. BY J. W. WILKINSON, ESQ. LONDON.

Printed & Published by J. W. Wilkinson, Esq. London.



HUNTING THE GAZELLE.

HUNTING THE CAMELOPARD.

THE *Camelopardalis*, or *Giraffe*, of natural history, is one of the most extraordinary productions of nature. There is but one species of it, which, when fully grown, has been known to attain the extraordinary height of seventeen feet. Its head is small; its aspect gentle; its fore parts are considerably higher than those behind; and its colours are arranged so as to be particularly pleasing to the eye. Its form, notwithstanding the extraordinary length of the neck, is very elegant. It is a native of various parts of Africa, where it lives in forests, feeding chiefly on the leaves of trees. This animal is mild and inoffensive, taking to flight in all cases of danger.

Giraffes were introduced to Europe, at the Circean Games, by JULIUS CESAR; but the most accurate describer of them is LE VAILLANT, who thus speaks of hunting one:—"After walking some hours, on turning a hill, we perceived seven Giraffes, which my dogs instantly attacked: six took flight together; the seventh, interrupted by the dogs, fled a different way. Bernfry was on foot, leading his horse by the bridle. In the twinkling of an eye he was in the saddle, and set off in pursuit of the six. I followed the other full speed. But, in spite of the exertions of my horse, the Giraffe so far outstripped

me, that on turning a little hill he was out of sight, and I gave up the pursuit.

“ I had scarce turned the hillock when I perceived him surrounded by my dogs, and endeavouring, by forcible kicks, to drive them off. I had only the trouble to alight, and brought him to the ground by a single shot.”



SHOOTING AN AFRICAN BUFFALO.

Published & Sold (October) 1858, by John & James, Broad St. London.

J. Thompson Sculp.

SHOOTING AN AFRICAN BUFFALO.

THE Buffalo is the *Bos babylus* of naturalists. In its general appearance it differs little from the common ox, except in the shape of its horns, which fall backwards over its head. This animal is rather bigger than the European ox; the head being larger in proportion, the forehead higher, the muzzle longer, and also broad and square. The general colour of the Buffalo is a blackish grey. He is easily domesticated, and made to draw heavy loads; and, it is asserted, that two Buffaloes, yoked or chained to a cart, can draw as much as four horses.

In a wild state, the appearance of the Buffalo is extremely fierce; he seems to look with disdain on every living object, and to rely on his great strength for overthrowing whatever may be opposed to his rage. The smallest provocation irritates him incredibly; and, such is his courage, that he will sometimes attack elephants. Mr. PENNANT relates an instance of fourteen stags being destroyed in a single night by one of these animals, which was kept in the same paddock.

The Hottentots are excessively terrified at this animal, when wild. LE VAILLANT, with difficulty, induced a whole posse of them to accompany him to hunt them; "but, an alarm, (says he) which we little thought of, had nearly deranged all our grotesque cavalcade.

In crossing a spot, covered with very high and thick reeds, the people, all on a sudden, came upon a Buffalo which had lain down there; on perceiving which, they felt considerable alarm; and, hastily retiring, threw down the under commander and his horse. The consternation now became general; every one endeavoured to fly, and to make off as fast as possible. Mr. Malder's people, who were not much accustomed to Buffaloes, being nearer the water, plunged into it up to their necks; mine, better trained to hunting, assumed a bolder look; but the animal, scared by the sight of so many people on all sides, and not knowing where to fly, remained motionless, posted against an enormous rock. On hearing the noise, I immediately ran up, but unluckily, I had no other arms, except my double barrellled fusée: it was not to be supposed, that an ordinary ball would kill a Buffalo. I, however, ventured to approach him, and to fire. As soon as I had discharged my piece, he quitted his position, and in a furious manner came straight towards me; but a second ball, which hit him, instantly damped his courage; he turned round, and passing near one of my oxen, discharged all his fury on this peaceful animal, gave it two blows on the belly with his horns, and soon disappeared."



KILLING A ZEBRA.

HUNTING THE ZEBRA.

THE Zebra is a wild animal, which naturalists class with the genus *Equus*, or horse: it is larger than the ass, and far more elegant in its form. It is either of a milk white, or cream colour, covered over with brownish or black stripes, running transversely on the limbs and body, and longitudinally on the face, arranged with requisite order, and extremely beautiful. This animal is a native of Africa, from Ethiopia to the Cape of Good Hope, between which parts it exists in vast herds. It is of an untractable temper, and no efforts to domesticate it have been attended with success. Even when taken young, and brought up with great assiduity, its disposition has proved so wild and vicious, that no hopes are left of eventually rendering its beautiful race of service to mankind.

Authors are not agreed in opinion, whether the Zebra is a *hybrid* animal; that is, the produce of a horse and some other quadruped of his genus. The contrary, however, seems to be the case, because the Zebra propagates its species, which the mule, produced by the horse and ass, cannot do. Like the wild ass, the Zebra is extremely vigilant and fleet, and so fearful of the approach of man, that on his first appearance, it flies off with the utmost rapidity.

M. LE VAILLANT having fallen in with a herd of these animals, during his second journey in Africa, thus describes his pursuit of one:—
“ A female alone, either less frightened, or too much fatigued to ascend the height, quitted the herd, and continued her course through the valley. Hitherto I had kept in my dogs, though with difficulty; but, when the animal was near enough to afford a chase, I slipped them, and they soon came up with her: Jager, particularly, was so near, that from time to time, he fixed his teeth in her legs and thighs; and, as he was the stoutest and strongest of my pack, at every bite he brought away flesh or skin. Young Vander, Westhuysen, and I, pursued the chase on horseback, followed by my Hottentots on foot. At length we surrounded the animal; and, throwing a rope with a slip knot over her, terminated the chase.



A TRAP TO SPOIL THE BEAR,

A TRAP TO SHOOT THE BEAR.

THE following mode of killing Bears is often practised in Germany:—A haunt of these animals being discovered in the woods, a quantity of honey, of which they are extremely fond, is first strewed about, which they are allowed to devour: afterwards, a basket, filled with this attractive substance, is fixed upon a cross-beam, by means of a fillet; and cords are attached to each side, leading obliquely to the triggers of two blunderbusses, concealed amongst the underwood. The Bear, scenting the bait, raises himself erect, to pull down the basket; by which effort he discharges the guns, and receives their contents.

SHOOTING ANTELOPES IN INDIA.

ANTELOPES abound all over India; and, as the hunting of them is not liable to the dangers that accompany the pursuit of other wild animals, it is a sport which is generally followed by Europeans.

The amazing swiftness of the Antelope, and the ease with which it leaps high fences, or other obstacles, causes a great difficulty to take it. There have been instances of Antelopes having been run down by greyhounds, but the dogs have generally expired in consequence of the exertion. Antelopes also differ from all other Deer, by selecting open plains for grazing on, by which they avoid surprises: a herd, when collected on a favourite spot, is guarded by several of the young bucks and does, who extend themselves, probably two or three hundred yards, in different directions, from the main body. The method, therefore, mostly employed for taking them is, by toils or nets, placed in jungles, towards which they are made to retreat; and, by this means, great numbers are entrapped, as their flesh is considered very good venison.

Gentlemen, however, who delight in shooting, make use of the following device, to come within fire of the Antelope: they

educate a bullock to carry a sportsman and his servant, concealed, on his back; and thus they are conveyed, without suspicion, near the Antelopes, which are grazing on a plain, when they rise up and fire.

It has been an invariable remark, amongst our Indian sportsmen, that it is easier to kill a stray buck, which may have been exiled from a herd, than to get near the herd itself; for, even with the device above-mentioned, if the first shot be missed, it is not possible to make a second with effect. Even the cattle employed on such occasions must be rendered familiar with the appearance of Europeans, which is a matter of great difficulty, because the oxen of India are extremely timid and restless, while the number of Europeans is astonishingly small, when contrasted with that of the natives.

It is remarkable, that no efforts to render Antelopes tame have ever succeeded. Tame Deer have often been introduced amongst them, when taken, and confined within fences; but they have uniformly refused sustenance, and have at last killed themselves by butting against the enclosures.

The accompanying Plate has been formed from a drawing by Colonel T. Watts.

RUSSIAN WINTER FISHERY.

FISHING is one of the principal winter occupations of the Russian people, who live near the northern coasts ; on which account, the markets of St. Petersburg are most abundantly supplied with various species of the finny tribe. They are inconceivably beautiful, in consequence of being frozen, almost as soon as taken from their natural element, into a mass like marble ; in which state, they possess all the vividness of their living colours, with the transparent clearness of wax imitations.

Immediately on being taken from the sea, they are put on sledges, and conveyed to the capital and large towns, where their abundance renders them extremely cheap ; and they are bought by all classes, in large quantities, to be laid up for winter stock.

Cod-fish is caught by the Russians in prodigious abundance ; but they have also the same of other species as comes to the rest of the northern shores, during winter.



RUSSIAN WINTER FISHERY.

RUSSIANS FISHING IN WINTER.

THEY use, for this purpose, nets, made fast to half hoops, gradually diminishing towards the end, like a funnel, and the whole, ending with a bag. These, they let float with the stream, under the ice, and generally find them, in the course of twenty-four hours, well worth the trouble of drawing up.

They take, in their nets, amongst various other fish, the Beluga, or Sturgeon, the Sudak, the Segce, &c. From the Sturgeon, the famous kaviar is made: its preparation employs a vast number of people; and, in some parts of the Volga, this fish is so abundant, that no other sort are considered to be worth the trouble of taking. From its roes and entrails are made, the vast quantities of isinglass, which are used by the London porter brewers for fining their beer.

MAMALUKES EXERCISING THE SPEAR.

THE ancient Mamalukes were brought very young from Georgia, Circassia, and other distant parts of the Ottoman Empire, to which those parts then belonged: they were purchased by merchants, and resold in Cairo. All offices of state were filled by these Mamalukes; they were advanced to the most important employments, and at length to sovereign power; but, to attain this, it was necessary to be a foreigner, as even the children of Mamalukes were excluded from the right of succession. The government had long become a mere shadow of that of the ancient Mamalukes, whose reign closed with the unfortunate Toman Bey, as the dominion of the modern Mamalukes has with Murad Bey. As a government, they are now extinct. The Mamalukes are trained from their infancy to military evolutions, and display great skill in them. The javelin, aimed with precision, is never thrown by them but to strike the mark. They are accustomed to exercise with sticks, four or five feet long, encountering or pursuing each other at full speed; these sticks are thrown with such violence, that were they not parried, a limb might be broken, or a life lost.



WAMIANUKIES EXERCISING THE SPEAR.

Painted by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. in 1825.

1825.



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

MAMALUKES EXERCISING THE SABRE.

THE Damascus cimeter is wielded by the Mamalukes with astonishing dexterity; and, in their hands, proves a most dreadful weapon. These celebrated sabres are always tried before they trust to them in battle; for which purpose, a large cushion, stuffed with feathers, or materials equally soft, is placed the height of a man, without any support, and in such a manner, that the slightest touch will bring it to the ground; and the sword that divides it by a single stroke, gives the requisite proof of its excellence, and of the dexterity of the swordsman. Their coursers are taught to perform their manœuvres with much docility; a simple snaffle and a single rein are sufficient to guide them at the rider's pleasure. Their saddles are high; so that the horseman is supported to the middle of his body, both before and behind. Their stirrups are so large as to receive the whole of the foot, and their pointed corners serve for spurs. They are worn very short, and are never used in getting on horseback; a stone, or other eminence, is employed for that purpose, and the rider always mounts on the off-side.

The same system of horsemanship prevails in Arabia; but, from the awkward position in which they sit, the saddle being elevated by trussequins, six inches above the back of the animal,

they have no power to manage their horses, which are sufficiently fierce and untractable. They will, therefore, never be able to cope with any thing like an equal number of European cavalry; a fact which was sufficiently proved during the invasion of Egypt by the French.

In person, the Mamalukes are tall and finely formed; with countenances bold and animated; the eyes glistening with activity and character; the teeth regular and white; the arms muscular, and all the other parts of the frame proportionately nervous. From the habit of being always in arms, they proved a dreadful scourge to the peaceful husbandmen of Arabia, and were continually in a state of insurrection against the authorities of the Porte. Since the extermination of their power, however, there have been no disturbances in Egypt.



FINLAND BEAR HUNTING.

Published & Sold, 17, Pall Mall, by John Murray, near St. James.

Thames & Co.

London: 1844.

FINLAND BEAR HUNTING.

THE Bear, of which there are ten species, is in many respects an interesting and persecuted animal. Those most common, are the brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*) and the white, or polar Bear, (*Ursus maritimus*) It is of the modes of hunting the latter that we have chiefly to speak. This animal is double the size of the common Bear, and has sometimes been seen of the length of twelve feet. It is entirely white, and its principal residence is on the shores of Greenland and Hudson's Bay, as well as Siberia, and other of the coldest regions in the world. It is an animal of the most formidable strength and ferocity, and when impelled by hunger, will defy every obstacle with the most fearless energy, even attempting to board armed ships. These Bears subsist on fishes and whales by sea; and on land devour birds, hares, deer, and small animals in general: they also eat berries and various other vegetables. In Greenland they will surround the habitations of the natives, allured by the strong smell of the sea oil; but they are effectually repelled by the smell of burnt feathers, for which they have the strongest antipathy. During winter they bury themselves in some cavern, or in masses of snow, where they pass in torpor the polar night, and make their egress only with the appearance of the sun. In summer they resort to the floating masses of ice, and being often carried out to sea, they perish with hunger.

The Bear does not appear to be an enemy of man; but his skin is the staple commerce of Kamschatka and Finland; the hunting of this animal is therefore rather a trade than an amusement.

In the Plate, a native of Finland having slain a Bear, is seen, according to the custom of that country, offering thanks to the Deity for his success. The hardy inhabitants of this province seldom shoot the Bears; but attack them with a short spear, and rarely with any other weapon. They first approach the retreat of the Bear, and by irritating him, induce him to come forth to the attack. As soon as the animal beholds the assailant, he rises on his hind legs, to encircle him in his grasp, when the Finlander, with surprising boldness and dexterity, rushes into the embrace, and plunges the concealed weapon in the shaggy monster's heart.

Among the inhabitants of the Aleutian isles, Bear-hunting is performed by companies of people, who will follow the Bears in their canoes, when the animals take to the sea. Two or three men will go after each Bear, and on gaining a convenient position, they cast their darts at him. But their established custom is, that he only has a right to the skin of the animal who inflicts the first wound.



HOB HUNTERS IN INDIA. 3.

HOG HUNTING IN INDIA.

AFTER what has been said on this subject, little more may be thought necessary. If the Hog, when brought to bay, be wounded in the spine, he falls instantly; otherwise he must be struck to the heart before he can be diverted from resistance. When only wounded, if a sportsman has resolution enough to cross before him, he will, perhaps, make a desperate charge. At this time, if the horse be of a proper temper, and accustomed to the sport, he will, when the Hog is arriving at his flank, rise, and deliberately leap over, thus frustrating the intention of the enraged animal to rip at his belly, flank, or shoulder.

If, however, the Hog be much exhausted, so as only to be able to trot, a person with a strong hand may await the charge, and stab or throw the spear in between the shoulder and the ribs, or throw so as to strike in the forehead; by either of which means the course of the Hog may be stopped. Sometimes, notwithstanding such wounds, a Hog will push forward, in which case the rider should be careful of his horse; and if he be hunting a Sow, an eye to his toes will be necessary, as she uses her teeth with great freedom and strength.

The Plate represents the spear just delivered, and piercing the Hog; another hunter, not so fond of risk, remaining a little way behind, to wait the opportunity of his turning.

Hogs raise their fore-quarters in charging, and, collecting their whole force for the occasion, create a considerable impulse; the Boar generally makes his first cut to the right, and his next to the left, with a very quick motion, apparently wriggling his nose against the object of attack; sometimes raising his head with violence, and even rising on his hind legs. Thus these animals do not always confine their ravages to the lower limbs, but will place their fore legs against a horse, and cut desperately at his neck and sides. The generality of wild Hogs, when full grown, are from thirty to forty inches high at the shoulder; such as appear less than about twenty-six inches are seldom hunted: for small Hogs do most mischief, in consequence of being more active, and their teeth being much sharper than those which are full grown. The severest chases, and most desperate defences, are expected from Boars which are about a yard high, or under.

We shall observe, in conclusion, that Hog Hunting, in India, proves a most excellent school for bad horsemen. The rider, in pursuing this sport, is obliged to sit close, and he soon attains an admirable firmness; which enables him, ever afterwards, to keep his seat, in spite of the abundant spirit of any horse he may meet with.



HOG HUNTERS IN INDIA GOING OUT N 1.

HOG HUNTERS AND SHOOTERS, IN INDIA, GOING OUT IN THE MORNING.

PLATE I.

IN India, where the hunting of wild animals is a constant amusement, the various preparations for sports of the field are extensive and systematical. Those arrangements which contribute to the comfort of the sportsman are the more necessary, as there are no inns or houses for the accommodation of small parties of Europeans in any part of India. It is therefore usual, for each gentleman, to provide himself with one or more tents, of a large size; which luggage, together with all the apparatus for cooking, is conveyed to the field by elephants, camels, or bullocks.

Many gentlemen of the army have occasion only for one horse; and, when going on a hunting party, it is of consequence to keep him fresh for the sport. They, therefore, proceed to the field on elephants, which are variously accoutred for the occasion; some having only the pads used when carrying burthens; others, if of small stature, being furnished with saddles, or cushions and stirrups; and others having *howdahs*, or carriages, on their backs, which convey a whole company, from four persons to eight or nine in number. The elephant is invariably driven by a *mohout*, who sits on the neck, with his legs behind the ears,

and his feet within a kind of collar of loose cords, passed ten or twelve times round the neck. Thus seated, the native guides the elephant with his toes, pressing under the ear opposite to the way he would proceed: he governs the elephant by means of an iron instrument, about two feet long, having a large hoop affixed near the top. With the pointed end of this weapon, he either accelerates the speed of the elephant, or causes the animal to lie down.

Those gentlemen, who choose to set out on horseback, often find some difficulty in mounting; for the horses of India, are not only extremely vicious, but are so shy of Europeans, as not to allow them to mount without being hoodwinked. Sometimes these horses (which are in general stallions, there being few geldings used in India) are so restive, that an European can neither mount nor dismount, without having them held by their own particular *syces*, or grooms. When mounted, they are tolerably manageable; they possess great spirit, and are excellent hunters. They are, however, peculiarly quarrelsome and impatient when in sight of a mare; which renders it impossible for parties to ride boot to boot, as in England. Sometimes even a dozen or twenty yards of interval proves too little to free the rider from the danger of their ferocity; and, it is quite usual to witness a few engagements, previous to the commencement of a hunting party, between led horses in particular, by which the animals do very material injury to each other.

The usual time of going out on Hog Hunting, amongst experienced sportsmen, is a little before day-light, as at this time the scent lies

well, but it evaporates rapidly after sun-rise. The game will often be found on the feed, at early hours, by the edges of covers; or they may be interrupted on their return from nightly depredations in remote fields; when, being in a state of fatigue, they are easily overtaken. Early starting is, however, a great consideration, where the covers are heavy and difficult to search, as an arduous chase often ruins a valuable horse.

HOG HUNTING IN INDIA.—A BOAR AT BAY.

A Hog is "brought to bay," as the hunter's phrase is, by the resistance which he makes to his pursuers, the period of which is quite a matter of chance, being sometimes dependant on the disposition of the Hog, and at others on the speed of the horses. In the ordinary course of Hog Hunting the chaces may be long, but not so arduous as when the Hog takes to cane covers, in order to find an asylum. When they take fairly out from cover, their fate may be considered as decided; yet here it is necessary to employ prudential measures; for a Hog may be attacked on open ground, before he has been sufficiently run, which gives him occasion to make a vigorous defence. Indeed, whenever a Boar is started, so far from wishing to evade a contest, he will, actually, appear to challenge an attack; ripping at horses, men, and dogs, as often as he comes within their reach: horses who have once encountered the rage of a Boar, are, therefore, so terrified, that they are ever afterwards extremely timid, and will not approach a Hog, except when he is going at full speed

A spirited Boar will frequently trot forth from cover, bristled up, chopping with his mouth, and his eye-balls glaring with fury; perhaps even stopping occasionally to survey the hunters. On these occasions great precaution is necessary; for, if the hunter be rash enough to rush

upon the Hog, the animal may, perhaps, be wounded or killed; but it is a chance if the horse be not ripped up and the sportsman himself wounded. It is therefore deemed more prudent, and, indeed, affords more sport, to let the Hog pursue his course with speed. To effect this, the person who may be mounted on the fleetest horse, gallops across the Hog's route, a few paces before him; this generally induces him to charge the horseman, and his vigour enabling him to keep tolerably close to the horse, he may be insensibly led on from his cover. Thus he gradually becomes exhausted by exertion; and, instead of his first fierce attack, makes but a very imbecile defence.

When, however, the Boar has a cover in view, impelled by fear and the prospect of safety, he will make a surprising effort to gain it; and, even if speared, he will not stop to avenge the injury, but exerts his whole powers to reach the asylum, seeming to know, that a horse cannot follow him through canes and underwood.

It is now that experienced hunters pursue their sport with regularity, and strive to bring it to an end. The first who gets near enough to the Hog, throws his spear, aiming at the head, and then, giving spurs to his horse, files off to the left, to make room for the next, who does the same, and thus the animal is soon destroyed.

On these occasions, a tired Hog will sit himself down to recover his wind, and watch his opportunity to make a desperate charge on first one, and then another of his assailants. The man, with his spear-head advanced, is riding up to make a throw at him.

TORCH LIGHT FISHING IN NORTH AMERICA.

LAKE ONTARIO is the most easterly of the four large Lakes, through which the boundary line passes, that separates the United States from the province of Upper Canada, in North America. All the rivers which fall into it abound with excellent salmon and many kinds of sea fish, which come up the river St. Laurence.

The Mississaguis tribe of Indians, who inhabit the borders of this Lake, are very expert at taking the fish. Two men go in a canoe at night; one of them sits at the stern, and paddles; the other stands, with a spear, near a flambeau, placed at the head of the canoe; the fish, attracted by the light, come in numbers round it, and afford the spearsman opportunities to exert his dexterity. The fish taken in this manner supply the adjacent towns, and the fishers receive an equivalent in rum, bread, &c. They think themselves well paid for a large salmon, by a bottle of rum and a loaf of bread.

This mode of fishing in America is similar to that adopted by the natives of Hindostan, when the Ganges periodically overflows its banks: an interesting account of this occurrence, and its consequences, is contained in Captain WILLIAMSON'S "*Wild Sports.*"



TORCH LIGHT FISHING IN N. AMERICA



THE BUFFALO HUNT. 2.

Published by G. S. & J. W. Smith, 10, Old Bailey, London.

1851.

HOG HUNTERS IN INDIA.

PLATE II.

HOG-HUNTING, in India, is at all times a very dangerous amusement; though, so great is the entertainment it affords, that the pursuit of it becomes an infatuation. It therefore follows, that no diversion requires more coolness and judgment, both for the purpose of procuring good sport and avoiding accidents.

In grass covers, a Hog is often started, hunted, and killed, without being seen till he is dead! This occurs in grass from three to five feet in height; which, being generally as thick as a heavy sward of hay, effectually screens the game from the view of the hunter, who has only to keep his eye on the top of the grass, watching its motion; and turning, as the Hog may deviate, to the right or left. It is in consequence of the ground being thus effectually hid, that danger is always an attendant on this amusement. Indeed, many accidents happen: it is not rare, for instance, to see a horse and his rider tumble into a buffalo hole, over *gouchies*, which are lumps formed by the roots of grass; or even precipitated into a *nullah*, or ravine, at the very

moment when the spear is raised to strike the Hog. The lumps, or knobs of earth and grass just mentioned, seldom fail to lame the horse, if he be not kept up with a strong and cautious hand. They are occasioned by the annual burning or cutting of the grass, which being fed off by cattle in the early part of the rains, is intersected by their foot-marks in every direction.

But the principal danger arises from the sportsman meeting unawares with other wild animals, while in pursuit of the Hog; and, on these occasions, he receives no aid from the exertions of the natives, who, in all cases of danger, endeavour to secure themselves by flight. It frequently happens, that gentlemen, while chasing Hogs, rouse leopards and tigers. The presence of one of these ferocious animals is generally announced by an attack on one of the native foot followers, who always accompany hunting parties, to beat the covers for game, as well as to perform the necessary services required by their masters. Horses and elephants smell these wild animals, and become terror-stricken when they are near them: the horse, in particular, cannot be made to approach a living tiger; nor can he be made, without extreme difficulty, to venture within sight of a dead one. What happens, when a sportsman on horseback thus encounters such an animal, may be easily conceived; he must, indeed, be an excellent horseman who can keep his seat on such an occasion: sometimes the horse will rear quite erect, and fall backwards; or, wheeling suddenly round, unseat the rider, and gallop off in the most furious manner. The following anecdote describes one of the numerous accidents to which we have alluded:



INDIA. HUNTING. 4.

Published by J. & J. G. Smith, 10, Pall Mall, London.

Small. 100.

A gentleman riding after a Hog, over a plain covered with very long grass, was surprised by a sudden break in his horse's gallop, like the exertion of a very high-flying leap; when a leopard (*whose watch, or repose, the horse had, by accident, interrupted*) instantaneously springing up, lacerated his thigh, and retreated. The wound, though apparently not dangerous, produced a locked jaw, and he died in a few days.

SIBERIAN EXILES SHOOTING DEER.

IN the remote and desolate region of Siberia, hunting is the ordinary occupation of the Exiles, whose most severe punishment is the intense rigour of the climate to which they are condemned. They pursue the Rein Deer as an article for food and clothing ; but they more frequently breed this animal for the purpose of travelling and drawing burthens. In fact, without this useful quadruped, living or dead, the life of a Siberian would be intolerable ; for every part of it is devoted to some necessary purpose. The skins form nearly the whole of the dress of these people, and even the entrails are converted into coverings for the feet.



STIRLING MAKES SEEDLING DEER.

Published by J. & J. Smith, 10, New Street, London.

24th May 1857



WILD BOAR ATTACKING THE HUNTERS.

Illustration of a scene from the novel "The Wild Boar" by John Galsworthy.

WILD BOAR ATTACKING THE HUNTERS.

HUNTING the Wild Boar in Germany is attended with accidents similar to those which befall the sportsman in India. The courage of the hog seems alike in all climates; and on occasions of danger he everywhere exhibits the same degree of desperation and vindictiveness.

When the Boar is at bay, the German hunter will sometimes stand to receive him on the point of a spear or hanger; which effort, however, requires all his strength and address; for as the Boar rushes powerfully forward, he will immediately find him prostrated before him, should he miss his aim; when this happens he can only save himself by lying close to the ground, with his face downwards. From this awkward situation the sportsman is usually relieved, by his companions either shooting at the Boar, or letting loose their large dogs.

WILD BOAR WOUNDED.

THOUGH nearly exhausted, the Boar is seen, on the approach of the blood hound, making every effort to leave a cavity drifted over with snow, into which he had fallen, and where he had remained from sickness, occasioned by the wound, till roused by the indefatigable bloodhound. Though the Boar is in a great measure concealed by the ridge of snow between him and the dog, it is necessary to observe that this useful hound is carefully taught not to hunt by sight, but to rely on his scent only, in which he excels all other dogs.



WILD BOAR WOUNDED.

Illustration by J. H. P. for the "Hunting and Trapping" series.



WILD BOAR SHOOTING, IN GERMANY.

WILD BOAR SHOOTING IN GERMANY.

THE Wild Boar is allowed to be the common parent of all the varieties of swine which abound in the world; and it is found in most of the temperate regions of Europe as well as Asia. It is smaller than the domesticated animal, and uniformly of a dark grey colour, approaching to black. It is armed with formidable tusks, which are often ten inches or more in length; those of the under jaw curving inwards, and capable from their size, strength and sharpness, of inflicting the most dreadful wounds. Before these animals attain their third year they are gregarious; on occasions of danger, they will muster in numerous parties, and with great promptitude on the signal of alarm. When the Wild Boar is complete in growth, he depends on his solitary exertions for protection; is seldom seen in society, but ranges the forests alone. He rarely commences an attack, as his food consists almost solely of roots and vegetables: but how fiercely he repels the assaults of hunters, we have fully described in the articles on Hog-hunting in India.

In Germany wild hogs are abundant, and various methods are adopted to destroy them as well for amusement, as to turn to account their carcases, which furnish the fine flavored hams called Westphalian, and which are absurdly supposed to be from bears.

The ordinary method of Hog Shooting in Germany is as follows :
An ugly but useful animal, not unlike a shepherd's dog, but rather smaller, is here represented, and which in the German language, is called a sow-finder, his business is to seek the hog, and so well is he trained, that no other animal will divert his attention from that particular duty. On meeting the object he seeks, he gives tongue incessantly, and with active but cautious irritation he pursues the boar till he is at bay—when, by continual teasing, he turns him sideways to his master, as the shoulder affords the best aim for disabling him most readily. In this situation the sagacious dog endeavours to keep him till his master fires ; if the wounded boar makes off, the boar-hound (a species of blood-hound) is let loose, who pursues him for miles, giving tongue ; nor will he leave him, even if other boars come in his way.



NORTH AMERICA BEAR HUNT.

Published by W. & A. G. & Co. 1866, for the Proprietors, London.

W. & A. G. & Co.

NORTH AMERICA BEAR HUNT.

THE advantageous traffic in all kinds of furs, which is carried on by the people of North America, has caused the hunting of the animals that supply them, to be adopted as a trade, rather than an amusement. All the species of Bears that are found in Europe are likewise common in America. The white Bears seldom stray beyond the Polar regions; but, from Canada southwards, the black and brown species are abundant. There is also a reddish-coloured kind, which are extremely vicious, and will often approach boldly to the attack of the huntsmen; but the black Bears generally fly from them, unless they be wounded, when they become furious, and turn with ferocity on their pursuers. The former are smaller and more active than the latter.

It is customary for a party of a dozen or twenty settlers to proceed on Bear-hunting. After many days residence in the woods, they return with a number of skins; but the Indians are the most successful hunters, as they have learnt the value of the fur trade; and they now obtain a tolerable price for the finest skins, which they formerly bartered for old nails, or the merest rubbish that could be collected.

The Indians generally use arrows to hunt with; the settlers, on the contrary, employ the fusée or spear.

SPANISH BULL FIGHTING.

THIS species of the sports that arise from opposing man to the inferior animals, is one of the entertainments which belong almost exclusively to the Spanish nation. It is a spectacle for which they have an unbounded attachment, though it is repugnant to the feelings of all the rest of Europe.

These diversions are very expensive, but very profitable to the managers. The price of admission to the lowest places is either two or four reals, according as the seats are shaded or exposed to the sun. The highest price is a great piastre. Bull Fights are common in all the large towns of Spain, and the prices of admission may vary ; but we speak of the prices at Madrid. After the value of the horses and bulls, and the salaries of the *torreadors* are deducted, the remainder of the money is dedicated to pious uses. At Madrid it forms the principal funds for the support of the hospital.

THE Bull Fights seldom take place in any season but summer, because the spectators can then remain in the open air, and the animals are more vigorous. There are privileged breeds which are condemned to this species of sacrifice. As soon as the Bull appears in the circle, all the connoisseurs can tell what breed he is of. There are about twenty benches round the circle ; and the boxes are in the upper part of the edifice. In Valladolid, and some other cities, the principal square is converted into a theatre for these combats.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE BULL.

PLATE I.

THE exhibition begins by a sort of procession round the square, or round the area, when in a place prepared on purpose. The governor, or corregidor, then gives, from his box, the signal to begin, when the door of a kind of stable is thrown open, and the majestic Bull makes his appearance.

THE HOTEL BUILDING IN
ST. LOUIS, MO.







THE WHITE HORSE, BY LEWIS CARROLL.

ATTACK OF THE PICADORES.

PLATE II.

Nothing can exceed the delight of the spectators, at whose violent exclamations the Bull seems stunned or stupefied. He first has to fight with the horsemen, called *picadores*. These wear the ancient dresses of the Spaniards; and are as it were fastened to their saddles; they wait for the Bull, armed with long lances. This exercise, which has nothing in it degrading, requires address, strength, and courage. On some occasions the highest of the nobility have not disdained to take part in it; even now it is usual for *hidalgos*, or gentlemen of fortune, to solicit the honour of fighting the Bulls on horseback, and they are presented to the people under the auspices of a patron, who is generally one of the principal persons of the court.

CHARGES MADE BY THE BULL.

PLATES III. & IV.

THE fight is commenced by the *picadores* ; and the Bull, without waiting for provocation, frequently attacks them ; this gives the audience a high idea of his courage. But if, notwithstanding the wound from the lance, he return to the charge, their pleasure becomes enthusiastic. If, on the contrary, the animal be disconcerted, and runs round the circle, to avoid his persecutors, nothing is heard but murmurs and hissings ; the spectators assailing him with blows as he passes before them. If his courage cannot be excited, he is deemed unworthy of being tormented by men, and the repeated cries of “ *perros ! perros !* ” are the signal for bringing on new enemies.



SPANISH BULL FIGHTING, NO. 3.

Published by G. S. & Co. 10, Pall Mall, London.

THE PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES



DANGER OF THE PICADORES.

PLATE V.

THE first act of the tragedy belongs to the horsemen ; and though it is the most animated, it is the most sanguinary and disgusting. The irritated Bull, gored to madness by the spear, falls furiously upon the horse, tears open his sides, and overturns him with his rider. The latter being on the ground, and generally disarmed, is in imminent danger, till the combatants on foot, called *Chulos*, come to his assistance, and draw off the attention of the animal by shaking before him stuffs of different colours.

This interference, however, in behalf of the horsemen, is sometimes attended with danger to themselves, as the Bull pursues them, and they are indebted to their agility for their escape. They frequently elude him by letting fall the stuff, upon which the deceived animal exhausts his fury, but sometimes he disregards every thing but his assailants, and they have no other resource than climbing over the enclosure, which is six feet high: the Bull sometimes even makes efforts to leap this fence, when the alarm of the spectators may be easily imagined: should he succeed in clearing the fence, he becomes alarmed, in his turn, by getting entangled among the seats, and he soon falls under the blows of the spectators.*

* This occurrence is represented in the General View of a Bull Fight,

THE BULL ATTACKED BY DOGS.

PLATE VI.

It is on these occasions that they introduce Dogs, who seize the Bull, by the neck, nostrils, and ears. The Bull now employs his natural weapons : and he lacerates the Dogs and throws them in the air : they however, renew the combat, and generally tire out their adversary, who then perishes ignobly. If on the contrary, he has faced the *Picadores* with a good grace, his career is more glorious, but longer and more cruel.



SPANISH BULL FIGHTING. N^o 3.

Published & sold 1854-1855 by the "Penny Press" London

It is more usual however for the Bull to return to the charge. His dismounted adversary having had time to recover himself, immediately mounts again, provided his horse be not too badly wounded, and the attack is renewed: but he is frequently obliged to change his horse. An idea of a thorough-bred Bull may be conceived from the fact, that often as many as seven or eight horses have their bowels torn out by the same animal, and fall dead in the amphitheatre. The courage of the horses and the prowess of the rider then form the subject of general conversation for several days. As to the horses, they are astonishing examples of courage, patience, and docility: before they die, the spectacle they present is truly shocking, for they will tread their lacerated entrails under their feet, and, obeying the guidance of their rider, rush to a new attack.

ATTACK BY THE BANDERILLEROS.

PLATE VII.

WHEN the Bull is conceived to be sufficiently tormented by the riders, they withdraw, and leave him to the champions on foot, who are called *Banderilleros*: these meet the animal the moment he attacks them, and stick into his neck, two at a time, a kind of arrow called a *banderilla*: which is barbed like a fish hook, and ornamented with little streamers of stained paper.



SPANISH BULL FIGHTING, N^o 7.



SPANISH BULL FIGHTING, N° 3.

ACTIVITY OF THE BANDERILLEROS.

PLATE VIII.

THE torment from these darts causes the Bull to roar and tear about, giving a fine scope for the agility of his new adversaries, but they strike him so finely, and escape so nimbly from his pursuit, that in a little while, the spectators, who trembled for their safety, neither pity nor admire them.

ENTRANCE OF THE MATADOR.

PLATE IX.

At length the vigour of the Bull appears almost exhausted: his blood pouring from numerous wounds on his neck, moistens his noble sides; and the fury of the people being satiated they demand another victim. The President then gives a signal for his death, which is announced by drums and trumpets. The *Matador* then comes forward and stands alone in the circle. In one hand he holds a long knife, or sabre, and in the other a kind of flag, which he waves before the enraged animal. After surveying each other awhile, the Bull will sometimes attack the *Matador* with impetuosity; or at others he will sullenly scrape the ground as if meditating vengeance. The *Matador* is all the time intently watching his motions, and the solemn silence of the assembly proves the high interest they take in the scene.



SPANISH BULL FIGHTING, NO. 9.

Published by Knickerbocker's, 146 N. 5th St., New York, and by J. B. Lippincott, 15 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.



SPANISH BULL FIGHTING, N^o 10.

Published by the American Art Union, New York, 1854.



SPANISH BULL FIGHTING, N° 11.

Published by J. S. & W. G. Smith, 10, New Street, London.

THE DEATH BLOWS.

PLATES X. & XI.

AT length the *Matador* gives the fatal blow, and if the animal immediately fall, the triumph of the conqueror is celebrated by the most violent exclamations. But if the blow be not decisive—if the Bull survive, and strive to brave the fatal knife, a general murmur is heard amongst the spectators. The *Matador* then anxious to regain his credit, becomes imprudently furious; and gives by a better directed blow, a *quietus* to his adversary, the Bull then struggles, falls, and dies.

THE IGNOMINIOUS EXIT.

PLATE XII.

As soon as the Bull expires, he is tied by the horns, and ignominiously dragged by three mules from the circle he so lately honoured, leaving only the traces of his blood and the remembrance of his exploits.



SPANISH BULL FIGHTING, No 12.

Published & sold by T. Agnew & Sons, Piccadilly, London.

THE GREAT BULL BAITING AT NEWCASTLE



GENERAL VIEW OF THE FIGHT, AND THE AMPHITHEATRE.

PLATE XIII.

ON each of the days dedicated to these festivals at Madrid, there are sacrificed six Bulls in the morning, and twelve in the afternoon. The names of the combatants of each are previously announced in the public prints. But the last three of the animals are exclusively left to the *Matador*, who uses all his skill and dexterity to vary the pleasure of the Spectators, who at last are allowed to enter the arena and terminate the cruel pastime by attacking the animal in various ways, according to their fancy.

Such is the most favourite amusement of a valiant but haughty nation, who absurdly think that such sports tend to cherish a native energy; not reflecting that there can be no connection between cruelty and true bravery; and that the courage of men must at least be equivocal, in combats where the spectators run not the least danger; while the accidents that happen to the actors are so scarce as to excite little interest in their behalf.

It is worthy of remark, that all the miseries to which Spain has been subjected during the last five years, have not abated the rage of the people for this unfeeling recreation. Sir JOHN CARR, who in 1811, was travelling in Spain, for the purpose of describing its state since the invasion of the French, witnessed a Bull Fight, at Cadiz, in which a young Marquis, of one of the first families, so signalised himself, that the ladies threw him their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen their neckcloths, coats and waistcoats, as testimonies of their enthusiastic admiration! "This compliment," says the author, "strange as it may seem to Englishmen, appeared to afford him the highest gratification; and after collecting together the articles thus thrown, and distributing them to their owners, he vaulted into a seat amongst the spectators, amidst thunders of plaudits!" It seems very likely that this young nobleman would not have become half so popular by heading an army of his countrymen to battle against its invaders!

Mr. TWISS, whose account of his Travels through Spain and Portugal in 1772, is well known to the public, gives an elaborate description of the Bull Fights; it is rather different, though not less interesting than that published at a subsequent period, by M. BOURGOING, from whose work of Travels we have abstracted the illustrations of the accompanying Plates. The costume of the combatants has been in some degree changed since the time of TWISS; who represents the horsemen as wearing boots in shape like those of the French postil-

lions; they now wear those buff-leather gaiters, so customary in England; while the *Matadors* wear dress shoes and stockings.

The following is MR. TWISS'S account of the Fight which he witnessed.

“ Every thing being ready, the Bulls remained to be driven across the area, from the stables where they were, to a smaller stable behind the amphitheatre, where each was to be kept apart. The first stable was not far from the amphitheatre, and a wall of boards, six feet high was put up, the whole way the Bulls were to pass. At a quarter past four the ten Bulls were let into the area, in order to be put into the stalls, at the opposite door. A man on foot led a tame ox which had been bred with the bulls, before, to decoy them into these. They followed the ox very quietly; but they do not always do so. The three horsemen placed themselves at some distance, and on each side of, and the other opposite to the door at which the Bull was to enter. A trumpet was then sounded, as a signal to let the Bull in, and the man who opened the door got behind it immediately.

“ During this last quarter of an hour the Bulls had been teased by pricking them in the backs. This is done by persons placed on the ceiling of the stables, which was low, and consisted only of a plank,

laid here and there; and between those planks was space enough to use any instrument for that purpose. The Bulls were distinguished by a small knot of ribbon fixed to their shoulders; the different colours of which show where they were bred, and which is known by the advertisements.

“ The Bull made at the first horseman, who received it on the point of the spear, held in the middle tight to his side, and passing under his arm-pit, which making a wide gash in the Bull's shoulder, occasioned it to draw back, the blood running in torrents. The force with which the Bull ran at the man was so great, that the shock had nearly overset him and his horse. It was then another man's turn to wound the Bull. The animal bolted into the middle of the area, and stared about, frightened by the clapping and hallooing of the multitude. The man on horseback always facing the beast, and turning when it turned: it then ran at the horse, and got another wound in the breast, and a third from the next horseman it attacked. It was now become mad with pain: the blood issuing from its mouth in streams, and faintness made it stagger: its eyes ‘ flashed fury,’ it pawed up the ground, and lashed its sides with its tail, its breath was impetuously discharged, like smoke, from its nostrils, so that its head appeared as if in a mist. A trumpet then sounded, which was the signal for the horsemen to retire; and the men on foot began their attack, sticking barbed darts into every part of its body. The torture they inflicted

made the Bull leap from the ground, and run furiously at one of the men, who jumped aside: the Bull then turned to another man, who had just stuck a dart into its back; this man took to his heels and leaped over the fence, where he was safe. In this manner all the men continued tormenting the Bull, who could hardly stand through loss of blood. The trumpet then sounded again, upon which the *Matador* appeared, with a cloak extended on a short stick in his left hand, and in his right a two edged sword, the blade of which was flat, four inches broad, and a yard long: he stood still, and at the moment the Bull in the agonies of despair and death, made at him, he plunged the sword into the spine, behind the beast's horns, which instantly made it drop down dead. The dead Bull was immediately dragged out of the area, by three horses on a full gallop, whose traces were fastened to its horns.

“ Another Bull was then let in. This was the wildest and most furious of any I ever saw. The horseman missed his aim, and the Bull thrust its horns into the horse's belly, making the bowels hang out. The horse became ungovernable, so that the man was obliged to dismount, and abandon it to the Bull, who pursued it round the area, till at last the horse fell and expired. Four other horses were successively killed by this Bull, which till then had only received slight wounds, though one of the horses had kicked its jaw to pieces. One of the horsemen broke his spear in the Bull's neck, and horse and rider fell to the ground. The rider broke his leg and was carried off. The

footmen then fell to work again, and afterwards the *Matador* put an end to the life of this valiant animal, whose strength and courage were unavailing to save it. The third Bull killed two horses, goring them under the belly, so that the intestines hung trailing on the ground. The seventh Bull likewise killed two horses. In this manner were ten Bulls massacred, and the whole concluded in two hours and a half. The Bull's flesh was immediately sold to the populace, at ten quartos per pound, which is about three pence.

“ When the last Bull had been sufficiently wounded by the horsemen, the mob were allowed to enter the area ; they attacked the Bull on all sides, and killed it with their knives and daggers. The Bull sometimes tosses some of these fellows over its head.

“ The Bulls' skins are pierced with so many holes, or wounds, that they may be compared to sieves. Sometimes a Bull leaps over the rails amongst the people (Plate XII) ; but this unwelcome visitor is soon killed, being entangled between the benches. The horsemen always endeavour to place themselves fronting the Bull, rather towards its left side, when they can better direct the lance which they have in their right hand.

“ The next day I saw another Bull-Fight, which was performed in the same manner ; but the ten Bulls were not so quiet, when they

crossed the Amphitheatre, before the combat began. Irritated by the noise of the multitude, they wreaked their vengeance on the man who led the tame ox: they tossed him on their horns from one to another, for several minutes: the fellow, however, escaped with life, but terribly wounded. Nine of the Bulls went at last into the stable, but the tenth attacking the horseman, was dispatched in the usual way."

According to the Spanish historians, the first Bull Fight was exhibited in Spain, in the year 1,100.

On this barbarous amusement, we find in a work by an intelligent French traveller, M. de LANGLES, the following sensible observations, "I in vain try," says he, "to comprehend what there is attractive or splendid in this popular spectacle. To me the whole is revolting: the combatants excite abhorrence, and the Bulls compassion. The man must have a heart of stone who sees with dry eyes, such an animal, from whom all means of defence are taken carefully away, butchered in cold blood by twelve or fifteen ruffians; while deceptions are employed, to prevent him even from getting a sight of the *brave* mortal who gives him the dreadful blow.

"This unequal contest is rendered still more horrid, by the exultations, and incessant clapping of hands, of a numberless concourse of spectators. Twenty thousand hands and feet are in motion, at the

instant when the Bull receives the fatal wound, and stifling with rage, totters, sinks, struggles, rises again, is convulsed, roars out his last sigh, and finally drops lifeless on the gory sand. Then may be seen boys who are pupils in this brutal trade, quarrelling together for the honour of giving him an additional thrust; while women, who tremble at the shaking of a leaf, or swoon at the appearance of a mouse, stare unfeelingly on the defenceless, tortured animal, and reckon the wounds he has received. They are sorry when he sinks in death, and can suffer no more.

“ The animals which are trained for this amusement, as it is called, are mostly caught in the mountains of Andalusia: they are lured from the woods by cows, properly instructed: watching the proper opportunity, the peasants rush out from their concealment, seize him by the horns, and drag him with cords to his melancholy destination.

“ Such is the national recreation of the Spaniards, which many Kings and Popes have in vain attempted to abolish. Their passion, in fact, for this pastime is scarcely credible. They will sell or pledge their valuables, their furniture, and even their clothes, rather than be unprovided with the means of attending them.

“ Whole provinces will divide into parties for their favourite combat. At the time of my residence (continues M. DE LANGLES,) the

different parties were distinguished by the names of *Romerists* and *Castillorists* ; the names of the two most celebrated champions being ROMERO and CASTILLARO. I was present in the theatre at Madrid, when PAPILO, a famous *Torreador*, was saluted with loud and general plaudits, on making his first appearance after being healed of the wounds he had received in one of these combats.

“This repugnant amusement, however, must finally yield to a more extended liberality of sentiment, which is making a slow but certain progress all over the civilized world ; softening the manners, and subduing the ferocious propensities of human beings.”

FIELD SPORTS,

&c. &c.

Of the Native Inhabitants

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES;

WITH TEN PLATES,

BY THE AUTHOR.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO

Rear Admiral Bligh,

LATE CAPTAIN GENERAL, & GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, IN & OVER HIS MAJESTY'S
COLONY OF

NEW SOUTH WALES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY EDWARD ORME, BOND STREET, CORNER OF BROOK STREET,
PRINTSELLER AND PUBLISHER TO HIS MAJESTY AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE REGENT.

PRINTED BY J. F. DOVE, 22, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, CLERKENWELL.

1813.

TO

REAR ADMIRAL BLIGH,

Late Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief, in and over His Majesty's
Colony of New South Wales, and its Dependencies.

SIR,

*IT is presumed, this slight Sketch of the Manners of the
Natives of New South Wales, may assist in keeping alive the recollection of
a distant spot, where your exertions for your country, and for the benefit
of mankind, have been so eminently displayed.—It also affords an opportu-
nity for me to express my very sincere respect.*

I am, SIR,

Your much obliged and humble Servant,

John Heaviside Clark.

SKETCH

OF THE

MANNERS, PURSUITS, &c.

OF THE

Natives of New South Wales.

PARTS of the vast Continent of New Holland have been discovered as early as 1616, by Dutch adventurers ; but the Eastern, the part to which this Sketch refers, was first known to the celebrated British navigator, Cook, in 1770, since which it has been called New South Wales. It extends from the north point of New Holland in latitude 10 deg. 37 min. to the south, in latitude 43 deg. 39 min. and from the 135th degree of east longitude from Greenwich. The climate of New South Wales is temperate and healthy, the soil is various, and abounds with sand or clay in different ranges in the colony. The scenery has a sameness of character ; and, except in the smaller evergreens, little to delight the eye. The general appearance of the woods is sombre, although the forest trees shed their bark annually, which for a time gives their immense trunks a whitish hue. On quitting the parts where the European cultivator has commenced his work of industry, the forests appear an im-

passable barrier of lofty trees, whose trunks are closely interwoven with shrubs and underwood, and cover immense hills, interspersed with breaks, where the fire of the natives has occasionally ravaged. The precipices are frightful; but, where the rude hand of nature has, for ages, been forming the ravine, the prospects are tremendous.

The aboriginal inhabitants differ, in several characteristics, from any other people hitherto known. They are slight, and tolerably well made; instances of deformity being very rare. They are from 5 feet 4 to 5 feet 9 inches high; the women are not so tall, or so well formed, as the men; they have, generally, projecting brows, broad noses, wide mouths, and thick lips, but preferable to the African negro in proportion, as the countenance approaches the European form. Their hair is short, strong, and curly, but not woolly; and, as they have no method of cleaning or combing, it becomes thick, matted, and filthy. Their skin is smeared with the fat of animals, and covered with dirt of every description; indeed, they are such strangers to every idea of cleanliness, that the true colour of their skin is rarely to be seen. It is, however, of a rich chocolate colour, some of the females being considerably lighter than others. Many of their ceremonies are falling into disuse; such as punching out the two foremost teeth on the right side of the upper jaw of the males, at the age of puberty, and the amputation of the little finger of the left hand of the females at the birth. These mutilations were never general, and it remains yet to be discovered for what they were practised. Scarifications are not in such high repute as formerly, though they seem to be considered ornamental. The principal scars are made by cutting two lines through the skin, parallel to each other, with a sharp

shell, and afterwards stripping off the intermediate skin. This painful operation is repeated, till the wounded flesh rises considerably above the surrounding skin, and it is then suffered to heal. These scars are not common among the women; yet some of them are marked on the arms, breasts, and back.

Making love among them is always prefaced by a beating, and is apparently received by the females as a matter of course, preparing them for the barbarity with which they are treated after becoming wives. Instances have occurred where enraged natives have speared their wives for an imaginary infidelity, and have left them to perish; nor, on such occasions, has the least concern been shown by any of the tribe.

Their pursuits are very confined, the chief employment of their lives being to procure sufficient sustenance. They seldom travel far, and fear to make inroads on the neighbouring tribes. Wherever the colonists establish themselves, the natives resign that part of the country. They occasionally visit the farmers on friendly terms, and are comparatively social: generally speaking, the natives have lost much of their savage ferocity; many of them speak English well, as far as the use of monosyllables will permit; yet it should be remarked, that, since the establishment of the colony, no change has taken place, either in their means of obtaining food, or of adding in the least to their comforts. So much do they abhor restraint, that nothing can incite them to habits of industry: no reward can induce them to prefer domestic enjoyment to roving in their native woods and wilds. They can be haughty, and abject, alternately; their partiality to bread prompts them to become

mendicants; but their pride will permit them to witness the craving of their hungry children, rather than bruise the corn, which may have been given to them. This indolence is equalled only by their carelessness; at night they will supplicate for a blanket, or a covering of any description, and disregard it immediately the sun has risen. They possess great taciturnity, but are excellent mimicks; even the peculiarities of the leading men in the colony are, among them, subjects of mirth and derision. The idea of their being the original possessors of the country has, long since, ceased to be acted upon; yet that they retain a remembrance of it, the following anecdote will place in a light tolerably clear: A respectable settler, in the neighbourhood of Parramatta, early one morning observed a chief, of the name of Harry, and several of his tribe, passing with their fire rather too near his stacks of corn; the settler went to them, and remonstrated on the impropriety, saying, the fire might easily be communicated to the loose straw, thence to the stacks; and, however unintentionally, cause the destruction of his property. The chief calmly replied, "You know we must have our fire; the country is *ours*, *you* must take care of your corn."



SMOKING OUT THE SPECTER.

SMOKING OUT THE OPOSSUM, &c.

THE Opossum, Kangaroo Rat, Flying Squirrel, and various other animals, which inhabit the woods, frequent the hollows of decayed trees. As soon as such a tree is discovered, the natives commence an attack with the most certain means of success; one of the party ascends the tree to the upper outlet, at which the animals could escape, and there waits, with his club raised, while others below apply burning reeds, or dried grass, to the lower opening; by which the hollow of the tree becomes so filled with smoke, as to render it untenable to the inhabitants, and they are dispatched in their attempt to escape. Natives, who live in the woods, are often driven to harder extremities than those who inhabit the coast, or the borders of rivers, notwithstanding there are such varieties of animals which furnish excellent food; for, except in the method by smoking, they are taken with great difficulty. The disappointed hunters are frequently compelled to substitute a species of worm, or grub, found in the body of the dwarf gum tree; or to content themselves with yams, fern root, or even berries, so wretched and uncertain is their means of subsistence.

HUNTING THE KANGAROO.

THE Kangaroo is found in great plenty on the S. and S. W. side of New Holland, and in the inland parts of the colony. They have been known to weigh one hundred and a half, affording to the native hunters a sumptuous repast, when they are fortunate enough to take one. The Kangaroo feeds on vegetable productions, and is discovered lurking in the high grass; but so remarkably timid, that the natives find great difficulty in approaching near enough to throw a spear with effect. The animal is surprisingly powerful in the hind quarters; it is enabled to spring twenty, or even thirty feet forwards, and over bushes ten feet high. It can lash its tail with such force, as to drive the native dog from the pursuit of it. The shortness of the fore legs renders them useless in running; indeed, they appear to be used only to convey food to the mouth.

The natives have no idea of providing for the morrow; eating at every opportunity, as long as there remains any thing to eat, and then stretching themselves in the sun to sleep, where they remain until hunger, or some other cause, calls them again into action.



THROWING THE SPEAR.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON.

THROWING THE SPEAR.

THE Spear, which affords the chief amusement, as well as the means of defence, to the natives of New South Wales, is made from the yellow gum plant, which grows in a low tuft, with long grassy leaves, from the centre of which shoots up a stem, twelve or fourteen feet in height, and admirably adapted to the use to which it is appropriated. The natives are choice in the selection of these stems, and careful in the preparation, polishing, and attaching the barbs. Some of their Spears are armed, seven or eight inches from the point, with several bits of sharp stone, shell, or bone, which render them very formidable weapons; and, so particular are the owners in executing this part, that the Spear can be recognized even among the neighbouring tribes. Their expertness is truly surprising; they rarely fail to hit a mark at fifty or sixty yards. The Spear is impelled with greater velocity by the use of a throwing-stick, having the end a little hooked, to fit a hollow formed at the base of the Spear. This stick is held firm in the right hand, the finger and thumb supporting the Spear in a line above it; the left hand directs the proper elevation; and, as the aim is instantaneously taken, it rushes like lightning on its object. Each variety of Spear has its name, from those which are pointed only to those with a number of barbs. Birds, the beauty of whose plumage is no protection to them against the hungry native, occasionally furnish out a poor repast.

CLIMBING TREES.

THE blue gum tree, in the branches of which the opossum and flying squirrel frequently take refuge, will measure from forty to sixty feet in one smooth shaft, up which the natives mount with surprising agility, by means of notches cut in the bark. The first and second notches are cut as they stand on the ground; the rest as they ascend, at such distances from each other, that, when both feet are in the notches, the left foot is raised as high as the middle of the right thigh. When they are going to rise a step higher, the hatchet is held in the mouth, in order to have the use of both hands; and, while cutting the notch, the weight of the body rests on the ball of the great toe. The fingers of the left hand are also fixed in a notch, when the size of the tree does not admit of its being conveniently grasped. The branches being gained, the animals are taken, or driven from the tree, and speared by those below.

A branch of a species of fir is always carried by one of the party lighted, from which a fire is readily kindled. The animals, which may have been taken, are hastily roasted, or rather scorched, and eagerly devoured.

This fir stick possesses the property of retaining the fire, after having been lighted a great length of time.



CLIMBING TREES.



FISHING, No 1.



FISHING IN 2.

FISHING.

CATCHING Fish with the hook and line is, generally, the employ of the females. The lines are manufactured from the tough inner bark or rind of various trees, which is beaten with a stone until it becomes fibrous. The finer strings are then twisted into strands, and the line, which usually consists of two strands, is made to any length. The hooks are made with infinite labour from the pearly part of shells, but not barbed. The canoes are constructed of bark, securely lashed at the extremities, and cemented with yellow rosin, which renders them perfectly water-tight. They have stretchers to regulate the width, and are sometimes large enough to contain four persons. The natives who inhabit the coast are excellent swimmers, and manage the canoe very dexterously. The men fish with the spear or fish-gig, which instrument can be increased, by joints, to any manageable length, that the depth of the water may require, and are armed with two, three, or four points, or prongs, each barbed with bits of shell or fish bone. In fine weather, it is usual for the natives to lie across the canoe, with their heads beneath the surface of the water, and the spear raised, in readiness to strike the Fish which may chance to glide within their reach; this they do with such certainty, as rarely to miss their aim. When a Fish is speared too large to be conveniently taken into the canoe, they proceed, with the greatest caution, to the shore, where the necessary assistance can be obtained. A heap of weed at one end of the canoe enables them to preserve their fire, even at sea.

DANCE.

EXCEPT in the Kangaroo Dance, which is an imitation of the actions of that animal, the natives do not appear to be regulated by steps appropriate to any particular expression, but the activity of their motions seems rather the result of hilarity, and the singing is similarly produced. Their songs are commenced at the top of the voice, the modulations lowering as long as the breath will permit; the lungs are then inflated with considerable noise, the song continuing during the respiration, after which the voice rises again to its utmost height; and, with some variation of tone, again descends, and is repeated till the subject is ended. When a number of the natives are assembled, on some particular ceremonies, an individual will start from the circle, leaping, and bounding, and throwing his arms about, in a variety of antic positions, till he is completely tired; meanwhile others have been singing, and beating time with sticks; indeed, the hoarseness of the singer, and the fatigue of the dancer, seem to produce the concluding movement. On these occasions the natives ornament themselves with red and white clay, in stripes, on the forehead, circles round the eyes, waving or straight lines on the breasts and arms; and, at times, the figure to the waist will be covered with white. The fashion of these decorations is, doubtless, regulated by the taste of the individual, although some of them, when ornamented in a manner that must have required a considerable portion of their time and abilities, will look perfectly horrible. A principal ornament is a bone, or reed, thrust through the septum of the nose, which was humorously called, by Cook's sailors, their spritsail yard.



THE DANCE.

Published by J. M. Parker, 1403, for John Murray, London.



WARRIORS OF NEW S. WALES.

WARRIORS.

THROUGH each of the different tribes of natives has its own chief, yet, on occasions of war, or rather of revenge, the party put themselves under the guidance of the most expert and daring individual, without regard to seniority or rank. They are equipped with their best spears and shields; they decorate, or rather disfigure, themselves, making their hair stiff and projecting with grease, and covering it with down, feathers, shells, &c. till they have the appearance of mops. The body they stripe with white or red clay across the breast and ribs, and with a line down the centre of each arm and leg, which gives them, at a distance, the appearance of so many skeletons. On their warlike expeditions, they practise the greatest cruelties, retaliating their injuries on the unoffending. They are also capable of the greatest dissimulation: standing with the appearance of being unarmed, while the spear is lying by their side, and moved with their feet as they alter their situation; but, on the slightest opportunity of advantage, it is raised by the toes to the hand, and thrown with the best effect. Indeed, the management of the spear and shield, and the dexterity in throwing the clubs, are their greatest acquisitions. Agility, either in the attack or the defence, and the fortitude with which they endure sufferings of every description, appear to confer superiority, and to rank first among their concerns of life.

The shield is cut from the gum tree bark, or formed of solid wood, and hardened in the fire.

TRIAL.

THE ideas of equity, or of justice, among the natives, appear to be extremely confused; although the shedding of blood is always followed by punishment, the party offending being compelled to expose his person to the spears of all who choose to throw at him. If he escape unhurt, he is permitted to mix again with the tribe, as though nothing had happened; but if any one should kill him on this occasion, he who did so, notwithstanding he was executing what the law seemed to demand, must be placed in a similar situation, and defend himself against a like fate.

Injury or insult, is invariably resented in the degree in which it was received; hence the selecting of wives, or rather the stealing of women, is well calculated to keep the natives in endless disputes. After a native has determined on taking a wife, which is generally from a different tribe, he observes the greatest secrecy; and stealing upon her when she is unprotected, he stupifies her with blows, drags her violently to a place of security within the precincts of his own tribe, and the marriage is consummated. This outrage is retaliated, in a similar act, by the relatives of the female on the first opportunity.

In their single combats the strictest attention to the point of honour is observed, and animosity ceases when satisfaction is obtained.



PLATE,

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, 1840, for the American Museum of Natural History.



காத்திரி மலர்.

REPOSE.

THE natives can hardly be said to have any fixed place of residence, although each family derives its name from some particular spot. They frequently repose in parties, occupying twelve or fourteen huts, each constructed of one piece of bark simply bent in the middle, and confined on the sides with pegs, forming an angular covering, little more than three feet in height and six in length. The natives invariably burn fires at the front of each hut throughout the night, for darkness is dreaded as the parent of horror; yet they sleep remarkably sound: on which account they are much attached to the English dog, as being their best guardian through the silent hours of rest. In fine weather they sleep wherever night chances to overtake them. In the rainy season they retire into cavities, or under projecting rocks, and occasionally heat the hollow, by burning such quantities of dried grass, that the warmth is retained until the morning. If accident deprive them of their fire, one of the party places between his knees a flat piece of wood, having a hollow in it fitted to the point of a stick, which he whirls with the palms of his hands as rapidly as possible, and is relieved by others until, by continued friction, a flame is produced. Their most extended expeditions are made within a circle, the diameter of which seldom exceeds twenty miles. The only cause for removal seems to be the hope of a better supply of food, although succeeding generations have passed away without their having

seen the opposite side of the mountain to that which they would call their home. With very few exceptions, they are superstitious, jealous, cunning, and revengeful ; at the same time they are susceptible of sorrow and of friendship, and possess no small degree of true courage ; and, though the general character of the natives of New South Wales is a compound of inconsistencies, there is no reason to despair of their becoming, at no very distant period, useful members of society.

er. f.o.s.
+ d.





